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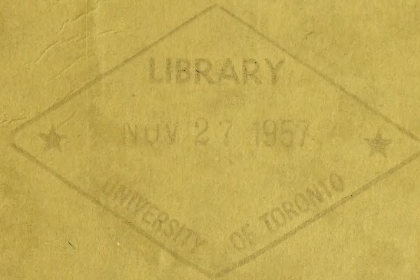
Canada. Dept. of Citizenship
and Immigration
Report.
1956/57

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ANNUAL REPORT

Department of
Citizenship and
Immigration

Fiscal year ended March 31, 1957



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CANADA

*Canada. Dept of Citizenship and
Immigration*

Report of the
DEPARTMENT
of
CITIZENSHIP
and
IMMIGRATION
1956-57

Canadians

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Edmond Cloutier, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
~~Queen's~~ Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, 1957

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Report of the
DEPARTMENT
of
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and
IMMIGRATION

1956-57

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Annual Report

of the

Department of Citizenship and Immigration

1966-67

*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H., P.C., Governor
General and Commander-in-Chief of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual
Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Respectfully submitted,

E. D. FULTON,
*Acting Minister of
Citizenship and Immigration.*

*The Honourable E. D. Fulton, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Acting Minister of Citizenship and Immigration,
Ottawa.*

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration. Reports of the Immigration and Canadian Citizenship Registration Branches are for the calendar year 1956, and those of the Canadian Citizenship and Indian Affairs Branches for the fiscal year 1956-57.

Your obedient servant,

LAVAL FORTIER,
Deputy Minister.

Annual Report of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration 1956-57

The Canadian Citizenship Branch continued and extended its activities during the year to keep pace with the steadily growing interest throughout Canada in the social integration of newcomers and the promotion of citizenship generally. Two new regional offices were opened and additional liaison staff appointed to make possible a greater degree of co-operation with agencies and organizations active in this field. New publications and program materials were produced, and existing materials revised and reprinted. The arrival in Canada of large numbers of Hungarian refugees made special demands upon the Branch, particularly in respect of arrangements for the reception and care of the newcomers and in the provision of language texts and other publications and program materials in the Hungarian language. The services of the Branch were made available overseas, as well, to organize language and orientation programs for refugees awaiting transportation to Canada.

The number of certificates of Canadian citizenship prepared by the Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch during the year reached a record high of 79,971, an increase of 8.8% over the previous high level reached in 1955. The Canadian Citizenship Act was amended, and measures were taken to facilitate the acquisition of Canadian citizenship by persons residing abroad while serving in Canada's armed forces or the Civil Service. Further steps were taken to expedite the consideration of applications for citizenship from persons living in remote areas of Canada.

The Immigration Branch experienced greater activity during the year 1956 as continuing steps were taken to increase the flow of immigrants to Canada. As a result, immigrant arrivals during the year totalled 164,857, an increase of 50% over the preceding year. Particular emphasis was placed by the Branch on the development of new source areas for immigrants, and on the improvement and extension of the services offered to settlers in this country. Additional financial assistance was made available to immigrants through the initiation of the Family Assistance Scheme and the extension of the Assisted Passage Loan Scheme. Urgent steps were taken to arrange for the movement of refugees from Hungary, more than 4,000 having reached Canada before the close of the calendar year. Immigration staff at 343 Canadian ports of entry during 1956 examined a total of 54,898,479 persons in addition to those who entered Canada as immigrants during the same period.

Measures aimed at improving the economic position and social development of Canada's Indian population engaged the attention of the Indian Affairs Branch throughout the year. Indian communities and band councils were encouraged to take more initiative and responsibility in improving living conditions on the reserve. Indian school committees were formed for the first time to enable Indians to take a more active interest in matters of education for their children. A system of scholarships was initiated by the Branch to encourage Indian students to further their education at institutions of higher learning, as part of an educational program which is a continuing effort to fit young Indians

to take their place eventually in the larger Canadian community. In the Indian placement program, continuing efforts were made to develop permanent or seasonal job opportunities for Indians off the reserves. Placement officers were appointed to channel Indian workers into jobs made available for them, and to help them meet the inevitable problems of adjustment to a new environment. Indians enfranchised during the year totalled 841, as compared with 756 in the preceding fiscal year.

Revenue and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year 1956-57

	Revenue	Expenditure	Total Expenditures
	\$	\$	\$
DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATION.....	5.05	545,801.18	
	5.05		545,801.18
CITIZENSHIP REGISTRATION BRANCH.....	419,085.37	390,083.94	
	419,085.37		390,083.94
CITIZENSHIP BRANCH.....	291.88	750,920.40	
	291.88		750,920.40
Grants—			
Canadian General Council of Boy Scouts Association.....		15,000.00	
Canadian General Council of Girl Guides Association.....		37,000.00	
Boys Club of Canada.....		10,000.00	
Canadian Writers Foundation.....		6,000.00	
			68,000.00
IMMIGRATION BRANCH—			
Administration of the Immigration Act.....		959,957.85	
Field and Inspectional Service Canada.....		6,105,760.61	
Field and Inspectional Service Abroad.....		2,028,784.96	
Transportation Assistance for Immigrants.....		9,466,881.02	
Miscellaneous Statutory Items.....		17,000.00	
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	291,548.63		
	291,548.63		18,578,384.44
*NATIONAL GALLERY OF CANADA—			
Administration Operation and Maintenance.....	123.00	314,240.13	
Payment to National Gallery Purchase Account.....		130,000.00	
Construction of Canadian Pavilion at Venice.....		895.73	
	123.00		445,135.86
Grant to Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.....		4,025.00	
			4,025.00
INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH—			
Branch Administration.....	52.00	455,981.82	
Indian Agencies.....	116,565.63	3,303,495.39	
Reserves and Trusts.....	16,273.47	319,970.58	
Welfare of Indians.....	42,362.46	4,245,193.40	
Indian Education.....	141,202.21	14,763,197.95	
Fur Conservation.....	1,592.70	243,014.29	
Miscellaneous Statutory Items (Annuities and Pensions).....		403,946.00	
	318,048.47		23,734,799.43
Totals for Department.....	1,029,102.40		44,517,150.25

*Activities of the National Gallery are reported under separate cover.

Canadian Citizenship Branch

Eugène Bussière, Director

The Canadian Citizenship Branch has continued its assistance to voluntary organizations and to governmental and other agencies active in the field of citizenship promotion. Information and materials were supplied to implement citizenship projects.

Financial assistance was given to provincial governments to help in meeting the costs of citizenship and language classes. Provinces which have signed agreements with the federal government for this purpose received the following grants:

Grants to Provinces for Language Teaching Costs

Newfoundland.....	\$ 317.50
Nova Scotia.....	1,401.10
New Brunswick.....	186.00
Ontario.....	161,043.82
Manitoba.....	11,202.00
Saskatchewan.....	3,605.62
British Columbia.....	10,179.67
Alberta.....	2,923.50
Total.....	<u>\$ 190,859.21</u>

Free language textbooks in English and French were made available to all provinces.

The Branch contributed \$3,065.00 towards the cost of language training courses for refugees in Northern Italy under the auspices of the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration.

A total of \$40,823.80 in grants was given to voluntary organizations and agencies active in citizenship promotion, to assist them with new projects and with the improvement of current programs, and to support research on the integration of newcomers.

Sums totalling \$43,000.00 were also paid in citizenship promotional grants to the Canadian General Councils of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Association, Boys' Clubs of Canada and the Canadian Writers' Foundation.

At the request of the Department of External Affairs, the Director of the Branch represented the Canadian Government at the Conference on the Cultural Integration of Immigrants, sponsored by UNESCO, and held in Havana, Cuba, in April, 1956. He also served as President of the Committee on Canadian People for the International Exhibition, Brussels, 1958.

A staff member of the Branch served on committees and as the chairman of a section of the Annual Meeting of the Adult Education Association of the United States of America, while another was invited to give a lecture at Keuka College, Keuka, New York. At the International Conference on Social Work held in Munich, Germany, an officer of the Branch was a member of the Canadian Committee of the Conference, and served as its representative on the Permanent Committee.

Liaison

The Branch maintains a liaison staff at headquarters in Ottawa and at regional offices in Vancouver, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Toronto, Montreal, Saskatoon, and Sackville. The two latter offices were opened in September and October respectively.

Members of the liaison staff continued to work with provincial governments, national organizations, and regional or local voluntary societies, lending assistance or encouragement in a variety of activities which had the objective of furthering the social integration of newcomers and the promotion of citizenship.

There was continuing co-operation with the provincial departments of Education in respect of language classes for newcomers, and with voluntary groups active in that field. Assistance was given in cases where special instruction was offered outside the regularly constituted classes in centres across Canada—as in the organization of afternoon language classes for mothers, with arrangements to care for their children; and the organization of training groups for teachers of Basic English.

Members of the headquarters staff in Ottawa worked with the citizenship convenors of national organizations in the planning of programs promoting citizenship, while regional liaison officers helped to implement the programs at regional and local levels.

Liaison officers participated closely in the establishment of societies and clubs which provided opportunities for recreation and social integration for the benefit of newcomers and Canadians alike, participating as advisers in board meetings, and in program and other committee meetings. They helped ethnic societies in the arrangement of ceremonies to mark special days, in the organization of folk festivals; and in other cultural activities. They assisted in developing programs of a general citizenship nature, encouraging the co-operation of ethnic societies with other Canadian groups in welcoming newcomers, and in planning Citizenship Day celebrations or community projects.

There is widespread interest among voluntary organizations and citizen groups in organizing ceremonies and receptions for newcomers when they receive their citizenship certificates. During the year under review, officers of the Branch helped in planning such ceremonies at the Courts and sometimes participated by giving a congratulatory address to the new citizens. In Montreal and Toronto, where the Department maintains its own Citizenship Courts, co-ordinating committees representing voluntary organizations were established, with the help of Branch staff, to arrange social gatherings which follow the citizenship ceremony.

Many communities throughout Canada arrange special ceremonies or celebrations in observance of Citizenship Day. In 1956, the assistance and advice of the Branch was again made available to any community wishing to organize such activities.

The Branch co-operated with Extension Departments of provincial governments and universities, and with voluntary organizations such as the Canadian Association for Adult Education and the Canadian Council of Christians and Jews, in the organization of conferences and seminars. Such projects included the Conference on Inter-Group Relations held annually at Lake Couchiching, the Banff Citizenship Seminar, the Institute on Human Relations at Qu'Appelle, and Laquemac (School of Community Programs), at Lake Chapleau. Officers of the Branch helped to develop programs, recruited participants, and acted as resource leaders.

The services of the Branch were also made available to regional and local organizations in various centres in the organization of study groups and series of meetings on citizenship. Requests for assistance from groups of yo

Canadians who desired citizenship training led to the co-operation of the Branch with the Y.W.C.A. in an experimental project to determine the type of program best suited for this purpose. Another program in which liaison officers helped was one on *Civisme* undertaken by La Ligue Ouvrière Catholique.

Liaison officers also extended their services in an advisory capacity and as special speakers at meetings arranged for professional and volunteer welfare workers by the Canadian Association of Social Workers and by the Anglican Church of Canada. These meetings stressed the relation between immigration and the work of social service agencies.

The arrival in Canada of large numbers of Hungarian refugees, commencing in November, 1956, made sudden demands upon the Branch and upon the services of liaison officers. Co-operation was quickly established with the Hungarian Section of the Immigration Branch, and regional liaison officers worked closely with provincial officials, welfare agencies, and voluntary organizations in arranging for the reception and care of the refugees, planning programs, and organizing local co-ordinating committees. Special committees were set up at some of the ports of entry at the request of the Branch and with the assistance of the regional liaison officers. In Ottawa, officers of the Branch lent their assistance in the establishment of a social centre for Hungarian refugees which was made possible through the generosity of a local business firm, under the sponsorship of the local Citizenship Council.

An increasing number of Canadian Indians are leaving the reserves, and there is a growing interest among non-Indian groups in promoting their integration into the community. In this, close co-operation has been established between the Citizenship Branch and the Indian Affairs Branch, both in Ottawa and in communities across the country, and regional liaison officers have worked with voluntary organizations in the development of local programs such as a series of meetings on *Indians in the Community*, organized by the Regina Citizenship Council.

In all programs an effort was made to encourage understanding and co-operation among Canadians of different cultural backgrounds, and to bring them together in the common interest of Canadian citizenship.

Programs and Materials

An increasing number of requests were met for material on citizenship, particularly with regard to the contribution of newcomers to Canada, education for citizenship, intergroup relations, the Canadian system of government, and projects designed to foster national unity.

Booklets and leaflets distributed by the Branch totalled 536,590 copies. Of that number, 307,195 booklets were language training materials, and a further 89,140 were copies of the *Handbook for Newcomers* in six languages, made available to recent immigrants, including 20,000 copies of an abridged Hungarian version.

Citizen, a periodical intended as a service to voluntary organizations engaged in citizenship programs, now has a regular mailing list of 2,000 in English and 550 in French, based entirely on requests, and representing 350 English-speaking and 150 French-speaking organizations and agencies. Special requests were received for quantity distribution of certain issues to such organizations as the Boy Scouts Association of Vancouver, the Quebec Women's Institutes, and Les Chambres de Commerce de Québec. Five issues of the publication were produced during the year, containing informative articles on general citizenship, ethnic groups, integration of newcomers, and intergroup relations; citizenship program suggestions; and reviews of books and films on these subjects.

In the *Canadian Citizenship Series*, revised editions of *Our Government*, now titled *Our System of Government*, and *Our Land*, were published. A new booklet,

The Arts in Canada, which was reviewed by specialists, was being printed at the close of the fiscal year, as were revised editions of *Notre Pays* and *Notre Système de Gouvernement*.

In the *National Capital Series*, a new booklet, *The Supreme Court of Canada*, was published, and *Government House* was in an advanced stage of preparation.

A first edition of the *Handbook for Newcomers* in Hungarian, and revised editions in Dutch, German, and Italian were prepared and published, while a fourth edition of the English version was being printed at the end of the year.

The Canadian Scene and *La Scène Canadienne* were reprinted in revised editions, and a further revision of the English edition was with the printer when the year ended.

Steps to Canadian Citizenship was revised and reprinted.

In the *Discussion Guides* series, the leaflets entitled *You and the Community* and *The Community and the Newcomer*, which became available for distribution at the close of the last fiscal year, proved very useful, and a second printing was necessary. Lists of suitable films were prepared to accompany the *Guides*.

The language text for newcomers, *Learning the English Language*, was reprinted, and a substantial saving was achieved by combining Books I and II in one volume. *Advanced Language Exercises*, formerly made available to immigrants in English classes by the Canadian Citizenship Council, is now being distributed by the Branch. With the permission of the holder of the copyright, the Language Research Institute of Harvard University, this publication has been revised to relate it more closely to the Canadian scene.

Special Materials for Hungarian Refugees

In response to the unexpected movement of large numbers of Hungarian refugees, the Branch prepared special materials designed to meet the needs of the Hungarians themselves and of Canadians concerned with the reception and after-care of the refugees.

A four-page Bulletin, containing a month's review of refugee developments and suggestions for local committees, was prepared in English and in French and distributed with the December issue of *Citizen*. This was followed in February by a 'Special Hungarian Issue' of *Citizen*, which was made available to those concerned with the reception and care of refugees. Approximately 5,000 copies of the English edition and 1,750 copies of the French edition were distributed, special requests for quantity shipments having been received from the National Council of the Y.W.C.A. and other voluntary organizations and groups.

Five issues of the *Foreign Language Press Review Bulletin* were published, reporting on the activities of ethnic group organizations in connection with the reception and care of the refugees. Branch Liaison Officers and voluntary organizations arranged for a wide distribution of these Bulletins.

An abridged version of the *Handbook for Newcomers* in Hungarian was hurriedly prepared and reproduced by multilith process in order to provide refugees with essential information about life in Canada as quickly as possible. Approximately 20,000 copies were distributed in Canada and in refugee camps in Europe. The regular printed edition of the *Handbook* in Hungarian was available by the end of March. A revised edition of the leaflet *How to Become a Canadian Citizen* was also prepared in Hungarian.

Through the co-operation of the National Film Board, two films selected as an introduction to Canada, *Canadian Notebook* and *Physical Regions of Canada*, were made available with a Hungarian sound-track. The films have been shown in the main refugee reception centres across Canada, and in refugee camps in Holland.

Overseas Activities

As a result of the government policy to assemble and retain 2,000 Hungarian refugees in Holland, 3,000 in France, and 5,000 in the United Kingdom, pending their movement to Canada in the spring of 1957, the Branch was called upon to organize language and orientation programs to facilitate the integration of the refugees upon their arrival in Canada.

The Chief of the Programs and Materials Division proceeded to the Netherlands on January 11, 1957, to supervise the organization of the programs in the seventeen camps provided by the Dutch government. He was joined later by a co-ordinator and by seventeen teachers from Canada, together with a lecturer and a professional social worker, both of whom spoke Hungarian. There were enough English-speaking Hungarians among the refugees in the camps to act as assistant teachers, and an expert in Basic English was lent by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to instruct the Canadian teachers and the Hungarian assistant teachers in the techniques of Basic English instruction. Language instruction material and other printed matter about Canada, including the abridged *Handbook for Newcomers*, was sent from Canada with a minimum of delay. Interest in the courses was found to be very great.

Meanwhile, some 5,000 Hungarian refugees destined for Canada had been assembled in various camps in the United Kingdom. The Chief of the Programs and Materials Division proceeded to London to help with the language and orientation programs being carried on in the British camps by the British Council for Aid to Refugees and the British Y.M.C.A. Orientation courses on Canada had not been established, although the London office of the N.F.B. was regularly sending films on Canada to the refugee camps. The Chief of the Programs and Materials Division therefore arranged for a Hungarian-speaking member of the staff to be sent from the Netherlands to work in the British camps. Substantial supplies of Basic English language texts and other Canadian materials were also made available for use in the British camps.

Language training and orientation materials were sent, as well, to the Immigration Office in Vienna for use in the holding camp at Wiener-Neustadt, and abridged *Handbooks* in Hungarian were sent to Paris for distribution to Hungarian refugees coming to Canada from France.

Foreign Language Press

In order to keep departments of government informed on the opinions of the various non-English, non-French ethnic groups as represented by the foreign language press published in this country, the Foreign Language Press Review Service continued to study the 140-odd newspapers and periodicals produced in 26 languages. They followed up opinions expressed on immigration, the integration of immigrants and ethnic groups, Canadian and international affairs, welfare matters, employment, naturalization and inter-ethnic relations. On numerous occasions, the Service was also called upon for advice and specialized information by various departments of government, particularly by the Department of External Affairs.

Research

Research was conducted and statistical reports prepared relating to immigrants and ethnic groups. Two of these were extensive reports concerning the behavior and adjustment of immigrants, produced in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Language and citizenship classes for new Canadians were the subject of considerable research. In Ottawa the Branch carried out a pilot investigation of factors influencing attendance and performance in the classes. In Toronto a

more extensive study was undertaken, with the co-operation of the Toronto Board of Education, in response to a request by the Ontario Department of Education. The primary aim of the study was to assess the effectiveness of the language and citizenship class program, and to suggest improvements in the program to raise levels of attendance and performance. A secondary aim was to obtain information on the social and occupational adjustment of the immigrants attending the classes.

Technical assistance was provided to outside agencies engaged in research of relevance to the work of the Department. The Neighbourhood Workers Association was helped in conducting a survey relating to the integration of newcomers in the Riverdale district of Toronto. Assistance was given to a national organization in assessing the adjustment of young immigrants released from behind the Iron Curtain and now reunited with their families in Canada, and the Department of Agriculture and Immigration of the Province of Manitoba was aided in planning a survey of off-reserve Indians and Metis in that Province.

To encourage research in immigrant adjustment and ethnic groups, universities and other institutions were provided with statistical data, specialized bibliographies and advice on methods. Contacts were also arranged between people engaged in similar research projects or with similar research interests. One study for which the research worker had received a grant from the Branch was completed, and another was in progress at the end of the fiscal year. A study on the impact of the Hungarian crisis on Hungarian-Canadian communities was undertaken by the Branch.

During the year the Annual Bibliography, *Research on Immigrant Adjustment and Ethnic Groups*, June 1955-1956, was published and distributed to universities and other interested agencies. Previously published Research Bibliographies continued to be requested by students in Canada and abroad who are engaged in research in these fields.

Peace Tower Carillon

In addition to his regular recitals on the Peace Tower Carillon, the Carillonneur played special selections on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations, on Anzac Day, and on Citizenship Day. A recital of welcome was given in honour of the official visit of Prime Minister Nehru of India, and special recitals on the occasion of conventions held in Ottawa by organizations such as the International Kiwanis and the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. A recital on the carillon formed part of the Naval Sunset ceremony on Parliament Hill.

The Carillonneur was honoured by an invitation to play for the inauguration of a 42-bell carillon in St. Luke's Church, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, U.S.A.

Canadian Citizenship Registration Branch

J. E. Duggan, Registrar

The Canadian Citizenship Act was amended in 1956 to define as Canadian citizens Indians and Eskimos not born in Canada but who were domiciled in Canada on the 1st day of January 1947 and who, on the 1st day of January 1956, had resided in Canada for more than 10 years.

The Act was further amended to facilitate the acquisition of Canadian citizenship by members of Canada's armed forces and Civil Service, and their dependents, serving abroad.

To enable aliens serving in the armed forces abroad to apply for and be granted Canadian citizenship, three members of the Judge Advocate General's Branch of the Department of National Defence stationed in Europe were appointed to act as Courts for the purposes of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

A further 22 Courts were appointed in remote areas in Canada, bringing to 35 the total number of Courts so appointed to expedite the consideration of applications for citizenship from persons residing a considerable distance from the nearest Court.

Applications for certificates of Canadian citizenship during the calendar year 1956 reached the highest level yet experienced by the Branch, resulting in a total of 79,971 certificates being prepared, an increase of 8.8 per cent over 1955. This was largely due to the increasing popularity of the miniature certificate of Canadian citizenship which first became available in 1955. Miniature certificates prepared during 1956 totalled 18,450.

There was a slight reduction in the number of persons applying for Canadian citizenship as compared with the previous year. While the number of British subjects granted Canadian citizenship increased from 3,770 in 1955 to 5,812 in 1956, the number of aliens granted citizenship over the same period decreased from 54,945 to 49,500, with the result that the total number of certificates granted decreased by 4 per cent from 58,815 in 1955 to 55,402 in 1956. (Table 1)

Of those persons who acquired citizenship in 1956, 60 per cent resided in Ontario. Quebec was represented by 17 per cent and British Columbia by 9 per cent, unchanged from 1955. The prairie provinces were the residence of 12.5 per cent in 1956 compared with 15 per cent in 1955. The Atlantic provinces represented 1 per cent in 1956, unchanged from 1955. (Table 2)

Persons obtaining Canadian citizenship in 1956 were predominantly urban residents (84.3 per cent) with as many as 65 per cent living in urban centres of 100,000 population or more. Only 15.7 per cent resided in rural areas. Approximately 90 per cent of the total had arrived in Canada since 1945. (Table 3)

Poland was the country of former citizenship of 7,380 persons, or 13 per cent of the total, who acquired Canadian citizenship in 1956, a decrease of 30 per cent (10,661) from 1955; former citizens of Italy numbered 6,271; British Commonwealth countries accounted for 5,812 or 10 per cent of the total; former citizens of The Netherlands numbered 4,199; the U.S.S.R. accounted for 3,204 and Germany 2,483. Once more, the largest group, 8,181 persons, reported themselves to be "stateless" when applying for citizenship. (Tables 4 and 5)

Of the total number of persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1956, 42,976 or 78 per cent were in the age group 25-64. The age group 15-24 accounted for 11 per cent of both males and females; the age group 25-44 for 58 per cent of the males and 53 per cent of the females while the age group 45-64 accounted for 21 per cent of the males and 23 per cent of the females. The 65 years and over group accounted for 2 per cent of both males and females. As in previous years, approximately 60 per cent of the persons acquiring Canadian citizenship were males. (Table 6)

Of the 33,026 males granted citizenship in 1956, 61 per cent or 20,265 were married, 3,439 having married Canadian citizens. Of 22,378 females who became Canadian citizens during the same period, 15,962 or 71 per cent were married. In 9,069 cases, representing 45 per cent of the married males granted citizenship in 1956, the husband and wife had been granted citizenship on the same day. In 7,757 cases, representing 38 per cent, the wives owed allegiance to a country other than Canada. (Tables 7 and 8)

Approximately 61 per cent of all persons granted Canadian citizenship in 1956 were part of the Canadian labour force. Of those not in the Canadian labour force, 12,603 or 58 per cent were housewives, while 4,703 or 22 per cent were children under fourteen years of age. (Table 9)

Table 1
Citizenship Registration for the First Ten Years Under Present Act

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
CERTIFICATES PREPARED										
<i>Issued</i>										
to citizens by birth.....	2,753	1,815	1,794	1,697	1,771	2,630	2,078	1,439	1,562	1,206
to citizens by naturalization.....	6,722	5,687	4,735	3,950	3,643	3,420	3,826	3,396	2,873	2,147
to citizens by marriage.....	841	1,576	1,279	1,257	1,317	1,495	1,339	888	540	437
to citizens by domicile.....	3,533	2,069	1,585	1,857	1,647	2,208	1,806	1,611	1,337	1,243
to remove doubt.....	23	42	15	11	6	4	16	5	6	8
as replacements.....								92	943	1,078
as miniatures.....								150	7,402	18,450
TOTALS.....	13,872	11,189	9,408	8,772	8,384	9,757	9,065	7,581	14,663	24,569
<i>Granted</i>										
to British.....	12	81	325	431	883	2,101	3,446	3,568	3,770	5,812
adults.....	12	81	325	431	841	1,951	3,119	3,106	3,252	5,023
minors.....					40	144	317	449	502	769
adopted or legitimated.....					2	6	10	13	16	20
to others.....	6,306	13,413	11,271	10,206	11,670	8,648	10,082	15,977	54,945	49,590
adults.....	6,000	12,568	10,766	8,931	9,359	6,265	8,271	13,755	48,188	42,028
minors.....	306	845	505	698	1,066	1,507	991	1,537	6,193	7,094
adopted or legitimated.....				7	12	21	17	18	44	68
lost Canadian status.....				570	1,233	855	803	667	520	400
TOTALS.....	6,318	13,494	11,596	10,637	12,553	10,749	13,528	19,545	58,715	*55,402
GRAND TOTALS.....	20,190	24,683	21,004	19,409	20,937	20,506	22,593	27,126	73,378	79,971
MISCELLANEOUS										
<i>Resumption and retention</i>										
Resumption.....				3	49	76	44	6	12	1
Retention.....		7	4	28	91	143	141	314	92	116
Registration of births abroad.....	229	683	729	956	1,261	1,563	2,402	2,675	4,128	3,868
<i>Applications under the Citizenship Act</i>										
Petitions.....	12,119	11,780	9,736	9,101	7,865	8,094	14,410	32,246	38,497	38,419
Declarations of intention.....	10,272	7,844	10,448	9,059	8,653	13,323	24,757	15,941	1,840	1,176
<i>Loss</i>										
Alienation.....	451	223	279	181	137	206	575	105	211	23
Renunciation.....		2					1	1	2	1
Revocation.....	241	309	262	173	92	138	70	135	44	42

*Discrepancy between this table and tables 2 and 3 is due to different methods of recording used by the Branch and by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Table 2
Distribution by Provinces of Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship—
Calendar Years 1955 and 1956

Residence	Granted Canadian Citizenship 1955		Granted Canadian Citizenship 1956	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Newfoundland.....	75	0.1	100	0.2
Prince Edward Island.....	30	0.1	28	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	369	0.6	313	0.6
New Brunswick.....	115	0.2	112	0.2
Quebec.....	10,057	17.1	9,517	17.1
Ontario.....	33,824	57.6	33,325	60.1
Manitoba.....	3,646	6.2	2,579	4.7
Saskatchewan.....	1,315	2.2	1,004	1.8
Alberta.....	3,829	6.5	3,332	6.0
British Columbia.....	5,322	9.1	4,940	8.9
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	67	0.1	95	0.2
Abroad.....	62	0.1	59	0.1
TOTAL.....	58,711	100.0	55,404	100.0

Table 3

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Residence and Period of Immigration,
Calendar Year 1956*

Province of residence	Total	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956	
<i>Rural</i>											
Newfoundland.....	41	1						23	14	3	
Prince Edward Island.....	12							11	1		
Nova Scotia.....	97	1		7	6	5	3	53	20		2
New Brunswick.....	41	3	3			1		18	15	1	
Quebec.....	303	7	7	16	2	7	4	178	79	2	1
Ontario.....	5,177	38	24	174	21	100	11	3,811	974	6	18
Manitoba.....	346	22	12	59	3	17	2	193	30	1	7
Saskatchewan.....	416	43	17	75	5	16	2	189	56	6	7
Alberta.....	923	51	26	120	15	51	1	577	74		8
British Columbia.....	1,290	56	13	66	9	36	10	862	219	5	14
Yukon and Northwest Ter- ritories.....	38	2		2	1	3		28	2		
TOTALS.....	8,684	224	102	519	62	236	33	5,943	1,484	24	57
<i>Urban</i>											
Newfoundland.....	59		1	1	1		1	32	21	2	
Prince Edward Island.....	16							9	7		
Nova Scotia.....	216	16	5	2	3	5	9	114	57	3	2
New Brunswick.....	71	4	1	2	1		1	44	15	1	2
Quebec.....	9,214	151	76	208	34	66	45	5,328	3,247	29	30
Ontario.....	18,148	280	147	458	71	173	48	17,892	8,916	114	49
Manitoba.....	2,233	56	27	101	5	26	4	1,705	297	6	6
Saskatchewan.....	588	32	12	48	2	3	2	356	121	7	5
Alberta.....	2,409	120	35	142	15	41	6	1,659	358	21	12
British Columbia.....	3,650	241	58	140	14	32	30	1,998	1,064	60	13
Yukon and Northwest Ter- ritories.....	57	1	1	3	1			27	23	1	
TOTALS.....	46,661	901	363	1,105	147	346	146	29,164	14,126	244	119
<i>Totals</i>											
Newfoundland.....	100	1	1	1	1		1	55	35	5	
Prince Edward Island.....	28							20	8		
Nova Scotia.....	313	17	5	9	9	10	12	167	77	3	4
New Brunswick.....	112	7	4	2	1	1	1	62	30	2	2
Quebec.....	9,517	158	83	224	36	73	49	5,506	3,326	31	31
Ontario.....	33,325	318	171	632	92	273	59	21,703	9,890	120	67
Manitoba.....	2,579	78	39	160	8	43	6	1,898	327	7	13
Saskatchewan.....	1,004	75	29	123	7	19	4	545	177	13	12
Alberta.....	3,332	171	61	262	30	92	7	2,236	432	21	20
British Columbia.....	4,940	297	71	206	23	68	40	2,860	1,283	65	27
Yukon and Northwest Ter- ritories.....	95	3	1	5	2	3		55	25	1	
Residing outside Canada.....	59	1					1	14	10	1	32
GRAND TOTALS.....	55,401	1,126	465	1,624	209	582	180	35,121	15,620	269	205

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of The Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 4

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship,
Calendar Years 1955 and 1956*

Country of former citizenship	Granted Canadian Citizenship 1955		Granted Canadian Citizenship 1956	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Austria.....	551	.9	600	1.1
Baltic countries.....	5,775	9.8	4,772	8.6
Estonia.....	1,417	2.4	1,768	3.2
Latvia.....	2,063	3.5	1,627	2.9
Lithuania.....	2,275	3.9	1,377	2.5
Belgium.....	668	1.1	545	1.0
British Commonwealth.....	3,766	6.4	5,812	10.5
Bulgaria.....	36	0.1	102	0.2
China.....	2,366	4.0	1,709	3.1
Czechoslovakia.....	1,704	2.9	1,610	2.9
Denmark.....	492	0.8	628	1.1
Finland.....	361	0.6	333	0.6
France.....	345	0.6	537	1.0
Germany.....	1,527	2.6	2,483	4.5
Greece.....	490	0.8	810	1.5
Hungary.....	1,333	2.3	1,880	3.4
Italy.....	4,532	7.7	6,271	11.3
Japan.....	265	0.5	140	0.3
Lebanon.....	50	0.1	71	0.1
Netherlands.....	3,564	6.1	4,199	7.6
Norway.....	279	0.5	179	0.3
Poland.....	10,661	18.2	7,380	13.3
Roumania.....	923	1.6	933	1.7
Sweden.....	195	0.3	133	0.2
Switzerland.....	294	0.5	291	0.5
U.S.S.R.....	2,434	4.1	3,204	5.8
United States.....	983	1.7	722	1.3
Yugoslavia.....	1,614	2.8	1,653	3.0
Other Asian.....	82	0.1	92	0.2
Other European.....	54	0.1	82	0.1
Others.....	55	0.1	52	0.1
Stateless.....	13,332	22.7	8,181	14.7
TOTAL.....	58,711	100.0	55,404	100.0

Table 5

Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year 1956

Country of former citizenship	Totals	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921-1925	1926-1930	1931-1935	1936-1940	1941-1945	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	
Albania.....	19				1			10	8		
Argentina.....	3	1							2		
Austria.....	600	46	10	42	1	2		232	261	1	5
Belgium.....	545	23	13	33	3	28		326	111		8
Brazil.....	11							8	2		1
British Commonwealth.....	5,812	25	8	23	4	34	88	4,009	1,612	13	1
Bulgaria.....	102	3	1	1		1		46	1		
Burma.....	1										
China.....	1,709	424	66	2	1	3	3	181	801	216	12
Colombia.....	1								1		
Cuba.....	7							1	2		
Czechoslovakia.....	1,610	2	8	80	24	92	3	817	582		2
Danzig.....	3							3	2		
Denmark.....	628	7	9	66	2	1	2	315	216		10
Dominican Republic.....	3							1	2		
Egypt.....	6							3	3		
Estonia.....	1,768			1				1,190	576	1	
Finland.....	333	9	25	97	2	3		85	104	1	7
France.....	537	16	3	5		7	4	297	200		5
Germany.....	2,483	13	13	111	10	11	2	1,032	1,264	7	20
Greece.....	810	9	2	6	4	5	2	410	370	1	1
Honduras.....	2							2			
Hungary.....	1,880	11	6	129	23	31	1	880	797		2
Iceland.....	5	3						1			1
Indonesia.....	3							1	2		
Iran.....	4							3	1		
Iraq.....	10							2	8		
Ireland.....	11							5	6		
Israel.....	23							13	10		
Italy.....	6,271	71	32	39	10	13	1	3,456	2,607	14	28
Japan.....	140	46	24	28	12	9		5	9	1	6
Jordan.....	3							3			
Latvia.....	1,627		2	3		1	2	1,296	321	1	1
Lebanon.....	71	2						35	34		
Liechtenstein.....	2							1	1		
Lithuania.....	1,377	8	3	27		5	1	1,207	126		
Luxembourg.....	7				2			2	3		
Mexico.....	6						3	2	1		
Netherlands.....	4,199	6	8	32	1	11	1	3,264	867	1	8
Norway.....	179	9	9	53		4	2	58	35	1	8
Palestine.....	15	1						6	8		
Panama.....	3							2			
Paraguay.....	2							2			
Peru.....	2							2			
Poland.....	7,380	57	42	344	31	135	16	5,493	1,233	4	25
Portugal.....	6							3	3		
Roumania.....	933	17	11	50	12	18	1	473	346	1	5
Saint Pierre and Miquelon.....	1							1			
Siam.....	1								1		
Spain.....	26	5					1	9	11		
Sweden.....	133	17	14	33				33	26		9
Switzerland.....	291	4	15	32		17		162	59		2
Syria.....	16	3	3	1				7	1		
Turkey.....	16	1						7	7		
United States.....	722	174	50	72	38	59	42	161	94	3	29
U.S.S.R.....	3,204	72	46	124	6	36	1	2,442	468		9
Uruguay.....	2							1			
Venezuela.....	2							2			
Yugoslavia.....	1,653	6	11	76	7	26	1	962	559	2	3
Stateless.....	8,181	35	30	114	15	28	7	6,146	1,805	1	
Unknown.....	2							2			
TOTALS.....	55,404	1,126	465	1,624	209	582	180	35,121	15,620	269	208

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 6

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Sex, Age, and Period of Immigration,
Calendar Year 1956*

Sex and age	Totals	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956	
Males											
0-4.....	18								12	6	
5-9.....	1,281							813	416	52	
10-14.....	1,303							956	315	32	
15-19.....	1,315					19	8	782	470	36	
20-24.....	2,357				11	57	12	1,494	716	67	
25-29.....	4,376			29	24	63	7	2,706	1,546	1	
30-34.....	6,345		19	52	22	48	11	4,201	1,992		
35-39.....	4,530	7	9	32	13	21	17	3,139	1,290	2	
40-44.....	3,919	28	30	57	8	22	9	2,716	1,048	1	
45-49.....	2,944	55	70	161	3	26	21	1,812	796		
50-54.....	1,890	60	50	276	4	11	9	1,060	419	1	
55-59.....	1,267	125	52	227	3	15	10	599	235	1	
60-64.....	749	221	24	99	5	9	4	268	119		
65-69.....	444	192	15	40	3	8	5	130	51		
70-74.....	195	94	10	11	1	3		51	25		
75 and over.....	93	42	2	4			3	32	10		
TOTALS.....	33,026	824	281	988	97	302	116	20,759	9,460	199	
Females											
0-4.....	24								15	9	
5-9.....	1,212							820	367	25	
10-14.....	1,168						4	903	253	8	
15-19.....	1,081					20	6	752	295	8	
20-24.....	1,435				5	34	8	920	455	13	
25-29.....	2,792			25	17	33	4	1,783	926	1	3
30-34.....	4,157		6	30	12	29	8	2,920	1,130	2	20
35-39.....	2,577	3	6	19	10	14	1	1,732	753		39
40-44.....	2,250	17	8	46	9	26	2	1,414	671	2	55
45-49.....	1,959	27	21	173	13	32	5	1,129	524	1	34
50-54.....	1,554	43	47	171	26	37	7	858	343		22
55-59.....	1,110	60	55	97	14	31	11	594	232	1	15
60-64.....	557	72	23	44	4	10	4	296	101		3
65-69.....	308	52	12	26	2	7	2	141	58		8
70-74.....	132	26	4	3		5	1	64	24		5
75 and over.....	62	2	2	2		2	1	36	13		4
TOTALS.....	22,378	302	184	636	112	280	64	14,362	6,160	70	208
GRAND TOTALS.....	55,404	1,126	465	1,624	209	582	180	35,121	15,620	269	208

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage, and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10(3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 7

Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Sex, Marital Status, and Period of Immigration, Calendar Year 1956

Sex and marital status	Totals	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1956	1956	
Males											
Single.....	12,167	90	49	233	29	125	29	7,634	3,784	194	.....
Under 15.....	2,602							1,769	743	90	.....
15 years and over.....	9,565	90	49	233	29	125	29	5,865	3,041	104	.....
Married.....	20,265	654	217	696	64	171	85	12,843	5,530	5	.....
Widowed.....	379	72	10	50	2	5	2	173	65		.....
Divorced.....	215	8	5	9	2	1		109	81		.....
TOTALS.....	33,026	824	281	988	97	302	116	20,759	9,460	199	.....
Females											
Single.....	5,106	21	13	47	12	53	18	3,633	1,247	62	.....
Under 15.....	2,404						4	1,723	635	42	.....
15 years and over.....	2,702	21	13	47	12	53	14	1,910	612	20	.....
Married.....	15,962	197	140	510	94	201	35	9,953	4,649	7	176
Widowed.....	1,134	82	30	76	6	25	11	662	216		26
Divorced.....	176	2	1	3		1		114	48	1	6
TOTALS.....	22,378	302	184	636	112	280	64	14,362	6,160	70	208
Both sexes											
Single.....	17,273	111	62	280	41	178	47	11,267	5,031	256	.....
Under 15.....	5,006						4	3,492	1,378	132	.....
15 years and over.....	12,267	111	62	280	41	178	43	7,775	3,653	124	.....
Married.....	36,227	851	357	1,206	158	372	120	22,796	10,179	12	176
Widowed.....	1,513	154	40	126	8	30	13	835	281		26
Divorced.....	391	10	6	12	2	2		223	129	1	6
GRAND TOTALS.....	55,404	1,126	465	1,624	209	582	180	35,121	15,620	269	208

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10 (3) of the Canadian Citizenship Act.

Table 8

Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Country of Former Citizenship, Sex, Marital Status, and Citizenship of Spouse, Calendar Year 1956

Country of former citizenship	MALES					FEMALES						
	Total	Married	Citizenship status of wife			Total	Married	Citizenship status of husband				
			Canadian citizen		Non Canadian ³			Canadian citizen		Non Canadian ³		
			By Birth	Other than natural born				By Birth	Other than natural born			
				Pre-vious ¹					Same time ²		Pre-vious ¹	Same time ²
Albania.....	16	10	3		2	5	3	2		1	1	
Argentina.....	1						2	1	1			
Austria.....	305	196	11	14	97	74	295	219	20	56	121	22
Belgium.....	290	170	23	8	95	44	255	185	22	42	103	18
Brazil.....	3	1			1		8	3	1	1	1	
British Common-wealth.....	3,327	2,305	708	84	876	637	2,485	1,807	415	277	886	229
Bulgaria.....	78	48	6	1	15	26	24	19		8	8	3
Burma.....	1											
China.....	1,195	429	14	6	7	402	514	373	22	327	7	17
Colombia.....							1	1	1			
Cuba.....	5	3		1		2	2	1				
Czechoslovakia.....	971	581	73	54	254	200	639	460	18	151	249	42
Danzig.....	3	2	1			1	3	2			2	
Denmark.....	425	218	56	10	89	63	203	149	12	33	94	10
Dominican Republic.....	2						1					
Egypt.....	5	2			1	1	1	1			1	
Estonia.....	895	592	8	32	428	124	873	589	9	79	425	76
Finland.....	161	94	13	6	38	37	172	126	9	48	46	23
France.....	345	207	58	8	74	67	192	144	12	23	96	13
Germany.....	1,232	837	96	47	416	278	1,251	986	128	251	509	98
Greece.....	561	283	27	15	43	198	249	166	11	75	42	38
Honduras.....							2	1				
Hungary.....	1,112	728	62	52	365	249	768	567	5	130	362	70
Iceland.....	3	1				1	2	2				
Indonesia.....	2	2	1			1	1	1			1	
Iran.....	1	1	1				3					
Iraq.....	7	5			2	3	3	2	1		1	
Israel.....	7	5	1		1	3	4	2				
Israel.....	10	6	1	1	3	1	13	9	2	4	3	
Italy.....	4,553	2,685	212	72	305	2,096	1,718	1,023	35	582	297	109
Japan.....	51	39	6	3	18	12	89	68	8	32	17	11
Jordan.....	1	1	1				2					
Latvia.....	873	540	19	29	366	126	754	509	9	76	375	49
Lebanon.....	37	19	4	1	4	10	34	14	4	4	4	2
Liechtenstein.....	1	1	1				1	1		1		
Lithuania.....	784	463	25	21	277	140	593	424	10	94	281	39
Luxembourg.....	4	4			2	2	3	3			2	
Mexico.....	3	1	1				3	1				1
Netherlands.....	2,489	1,345	121	36	804	384	1,710	1,141	64	224	797	56
Norway.....	109	69	24	7	15	23	70	54	4	22	15	13
Palestine.....	10	5		1	1	3	5	2	1		1	
Panama.....	1						2	1		1		
Paraguay.....	1	1			1		1	1			1	
Peru.....	1						1	1	1			
Poland.....	4,365	2,805	255	139	1,562	849	3,015	2,337	52	591	1,492	202
Portugal.....	3	2	1		1		3	3	2		1	
Roumania.....	527	371	38	28	200	105	406	323	5	76	207	35
Saint Pierre and Miquelon.....							1	1		1		
Siam.....							1	1	1			
Spain.....	13	8	3		2	3	13	9	3	3	3	
Sweden.....	79	48	10	7	14	17	54	46	3	17	15	11
Switzerland.....	195	121	29	14	36	42	96	67	4	18	37	8
Syria.....	9	4	1		1	2	7	2		1		1
Turkey.....	5	5			1	4	11	6	2	3	1	
United States.....	424	310	167	23	38	82	298	174	60	52	34	28
U.S.S.R.....	1,885	1,212	122	53	704	333	1,319	1,011	17	203	656	135
Uruguay.....							1	1			1	
Venezuela.....	1	1				1	1	1				
Yugoslavia.....	1,004	623	51	24	285	263	649	491	6	151	285	49
Stateless.....	4,635	2,856	168	220	1,625	843	3,546	2,427	33	510	1,587	297
Unknown.....							2	1		1		
TOTAL.....	33,026	20,265	2,422	1,017	9,069	7,757	22,378	15,962	1,015	4,172	9,069	1,706

¹Previous to date on which spouse was granted citizenship.²Husband and wife granted citizenship at the same time.³Includes British subjects.

Table 9

*Persons Granted Canadian Citizenship by Occupation and Period of Immigration,
Calendar Year 1956*

Occupation	Totals	PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION									Born in Canada ¹
		Before 1921	1921- 1925	1926- 1930	1931- 1935	1936- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1950	1951- 1955	1956	
Labour force.....	34,091	778	311	1,097	115	311	115	21,502	9,817	9	36
Proprietary and managerial....	1,830	102	34	64	11	21	11	928	656	1	2
Professional.....	3,124	15	12	26	9	32	33	1,649	1,341	2	5
Clerical.....	2,525	17	8	24	15	21	4	1,461	969	1	5
Transportation and communi- cation.....	1,246	22	13	49	6	23	6	817	309	.....	1
Commercial and financial.....	1,394	35	6	19	5	13	9	801	505	.....	1
Service.....	3,593	229	76	123	11	21	11	2,084	1,024	1	13
Agricultural.....	1,962	128	52	220	19	76	7	1,232	227	.....	1
Fishing, trapping and logging..	221	6	11	38	.....	3	.....	126	37	.....	.....
Mining.....	715	9	8	57	2	6	1	563	69	.....	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical.	10,249	109	49	221	24	61	27	6,689	3,062	1	6
Construction.....	3,303	31	24	94	9	12	3	2,359	770	1	.....
Labourers, not in primary in- dustries.....	3,891	72	18	160	4	22	3	2,774	836	2	.....
Not stated.....	38	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	19	12	.....	2
Not in labour force.....	21,313	348	154	527	94	271	65	13,619	5,803	260	172
Homemakers.....	12,603	234	142	501	86	196	36	7,941	3,292	6	169
No occupation ²	781	114	12	26	7	26	11	416	166	.....	3
Children under 14.....	4,703	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3,262	1,312	127	.....
Not stated ³	3,226	.....	.....	.....	1	49	16	2,000	1,033	127	.....
TOTALS.....	55,404	1,126	465	1,624	209	582	180	35,121	15,620	269	208

¹Mainly women who lost their Canadian status through marriage and who were, while residing in Canada, reinstated as Canadian citizens under Section 10 (3) of The Canadian Citizenship Act.

²Includes students, retired, etc.

³Mainly children over 14.

Immigration Branch

C. E. S. Smith, Director

Interest in immigration, which had begun to increase during the latter part of 1955, continued at an accelerated rate during 1956, as a result of positive measures taken to increase the flow of suitable, desirable and adaptable immigrants to Canada. Immigrant arrivals during the year totalled 164,857, as compared with 109,946 in 1955.

The Assisted Passage Loan Scheme, as extended during 1955, was continued and its provisions further extended.

At a conference held early in the year, representatives of the federal and provincial governments, labour, management, and voluntary organizations discussed plans for increasing the flow of immigrants in 1956, to overcome threatened critical shortages of certain types of workers.

Later in the year, two officers were assigned temporarily to the United States to survey the possibility of promoting emigration from that country. As a result of their findings, it was decided to open offices in New York and Chicago.

On March 1, 1956, an Immigration Appeal Board was established to hear appeals from deportation orders, and appellants have the opportunity of being represented at hearings.

Of the total of 164,857 immigrants admitted to Canada during 1956, 155,080 came from overseas and 9,777 from the United States. Fifty-five per cent of the immigrants were destined to the province of Ontario, 19 per cent to the province of Quebec, 21.8 per cent to the prairie provinces and the province of British Columbia, and 1.8 per cent to the Atlantic provinces, while 2.4 per cent did not indicate their destination.

Of those who came from overseas, 51,319 were British by origin, 29,805 were Italian, 29,405 were German and Austrian, and 3,016 were French. Just over 54 per cent of the total were males, and 68.4 per cent were less than thirty years of age. Workers among the immigrants totalled 91,039, of whom 1,685 were professional engineers, 1,248 were graduate nurses, 415 were physicians and surgeons, and 9,128 were skilled construction workers.

In addition to the 164,857 immigrants examined by immigration officers, the staff at Canadian ports of entry also examined 54,898,479 persons, including 27,194,081 returning residents of Canada, and 27,702,931 non-immigrant tourists and other visitors.

Legislation

The Immigration Regulations were amended by Orders in Council dated the 24th of May and the 13th of September, 1956, for the purpose of setting out the classes of persons admissible to Canada.

Special Agreements

The agreements with India, Pakistan and Ceylon were continued on the same basis as in former years.

Federal-Provincial Agreements

The Medical-Welfare agreements between the federal government and the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and the Northwest Territories, were continued during 1956. Under the terms of these agreements, the federal and provincial governments agree to share equally for a period not exceeding one year the cost of welfare assistance and hospitalization for immigrants rendered indigent through accident or illness during their first year in Canada, including care in sanatoria for the tuberculous and in hospitals for the mentally ill. The agreement with the province of Nova Scotia differs slightly, in that its coverage is limited to hospitalization and incidental expenses.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Medical-Welfare agreements, an agreement was concluded with the province of Saskatchewan on December 6, 1956, whereby the federal government agreed to assume full responsibility for the maintenance and care of Hungarian refugees during their first year in the province. After that period the provincial authorities accept responsibility for any expenses in connection with the Hungarian refugees. In all other provinces, Hungarian refugees who are landed immigrants will be eligible for consideration under the Medical-Welfare agreements, where such exist, as well as for all the ordinary provisions available to immigrants. Hungarian refugees who were admitted as non-immigrants or are in Canada without status shall be the responsibility of the federal government until such time as they meet Canadian immigration medical requirements.

Assisted Passage Loan Scheme

The Assisted Passage Loan Scheme was continued during 1956, with loans being available to any suitable, desirable and adaptable immigrant from the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Continental Europe, including the wife and/or unmarried minor children accompanying or following the head of the family to Canada, and dependents of immigrants already landed in Canada, who were unable to pay the costs of transportation to their destination in this country.

The Assisted Passage Loan Fund Regulations were amended by Order in Council dated the 14th of November, 1956, to provide for the granting of loans to cover air transportation to an inland destination in Canada, and to extend the period of repayment of the loan where necessary.

Provision was also made for extending passage assistance to Canadian citizens and their dependents who have been residing permanently in the United Kingdom, Ireland and Continental Europe for a prolonged period of time, but who are sincere in their desire to return to Canada permanently. Eligibility is determined on the same basis as for immigrants, except that medical examination is not required.

The number of persons arriving in Canada during 1956 whose passage costs were advanced in whole or in part under the Assisted Passage Loan Scheme totalled 25,960. This represented an increase of 24,314 persons as compared with 1955, and brought to 57,838 the total number of immigrants who came forward under this scheme from the date of its inception, February 1, 1951, until the end of December, 1956. Actual expenditures on loans during that period totalled \$8,208,716.67, of which \$6,063,719.89—or 71.44 cents on every dollar loaned—had been recovered.

Family Assistance for Immigrants and Settlers

The Family Assistance Scheme, which came into effect on the 1st of April, 1956, is designed to help newcomers become established in Canada and to keep

families united. It is applicable as well to Canadian citizens returning from abroad for permanent residence in Canada, when such citizens are not eligible for Family Allowance payments.

Under the scheme, Family Assistance grants of \$5.00 per month are paid on behalf of each eligible child of an immigrant or of a Canadian citizen returning to live in Canada permanently, the payments extending over a period of one year from the date of admission or of return to Canada. Any child up to the age of 16 years residing in Canada and supported by the immigrant or returning Canadian is eligible for Family Assistance. At the completion of 12 months' residence in Canada children under 16 years of age become eligible for Family Allowance payments.

From the inception of the scheme until the 31st of December, 1956, a total of \$595,035.00 was paid in Family Assistance.

Domestics from the British West Indies

Following the successful movement of coloured domestics from Jamaica and Barbados in 1955, it was decided to extend this movement to include the selection of 30 domestics each from Trinidad and British Guiana, and to increase the numbers from Jamaica and Barbados from 75 and 25 to 135 and 40, respectively.

Hungarian Refugee Movement

In November, 1956, the Branch took urgent steps to arrange for the movement to Canada and for the settlement of refugees who fled from Hungary following the Soviet repression of the uprising in that country. A special section of the Branch was established temporarily to deal with the movement on an urgency basis; additional staff was assigned to Austria; the classes of persons eligible to sponsor refugees were broadened; examination of refugees in Austria was limited to a visual medical check to screen out obvious contagious diseases; paper work was reduced to an absolute minimum; free transportation was provided to Hungarian refugees; arrangements were made to charter ships and planes in co-operation with the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration; and special efforts were made to move Hungarian university students to Canada to continue their training. Through these measures approximately 4,167 refugees were moved to Canada by the end of December, 1956, and a total movement of over 30,000 was anticipated.

Placement and Settlement

In the activities of the Branch throughout the year, increased emphasis was placed on the development of new immigrant source areas overseas, on the improvement and extension of the services offered to settlers in Canada, and on the provision of adequate information and reference material for counselling officers.

In keeping with the policy to develop new source areas overseas, and to assist in the selection of suitable immigrants, two agricultural specialists were temporarily posted overseas to work in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Germany during the early months of the year. As a result of their visits to agricultural communities in the countries concerned, interest in Canada was stimulated and a number of family units were encouraged to come forward for farm settlement. Subsequently, three Regional Settlement Supervisors were assigned from Canada to serve as agricultural advisers to the Director, Canadian Government Immigration Service, London, to the Officer in Charge, Paris, and to the Officers in Charge in Glasgow and Belfast.

In Canada, assessments were made of agricultural areas and urban communities considered most suitable for immigrant settlement, and the information obtained is being prepared for distribution to intending immigrants. The *Basic Information on Canada* series was amended as required, new material was added, and an index developed to facilitate its use as a work of reference.

During the year, field officers gave assistance to 1,425 immigrants in their successful establishment on farms or in business enterprises of their own, and 181 immigrant families were advised with regard to the purchase of homes. Other field work included a total of 14,882 interviews, 1,903 assessments of farm and business opportunities, 6,513 settlement investigations, and 5,251 follow-up visits.

Immigrants placed in employment with the assistance of immigration field officers numbered 45,431 in 1956.

Training and Rotation

The Rotation Training program was continued in all districts. A total of 33 field officers received rotation training through exchange of duties at border ports, inland offices, and district headquarters. Similarly, officers from Branch headquarters received field training at various levels.

Special Inquiry Officers were given more extensive training during 1956, a total of 87 officers having received instruction in courses at branch headquarters and throughout the districts.

In addition, training courses were conducted for overseas officers to broaden their knowledge of Canada and assist them in their recruitment and selection of suitable and desirable immigrants.

Other Field Activities

There were 343 ports of entry operative in Canada during the year. New ports were opened at Daaquam and Lachute Airport, in the province of Quebec; Midway, British Columbia; and Orillia (Seaplane Base), Ontario. Ports of entry closed during the year were St. Zacharie, Henrysburg and Caron's Siding, in the province of Quebec; Connors and Milledgeville Airport, in the province of New Brunswick; and Port McNichol, Point Edward, Bracebridge, and Hamilton Airport in the province of Ontario.

The Canadian field staff dealt with 55,114 sponsored applications for the admission of designated persons, carried out 119,102 investigations, and examined the crews of 27,531 vessels at ocean ports. They also examined 719,061 passengers of aircraft on arrival in Canada.

Overseas Activities

Immigration offices at Hanover and Karlsruhe, in Germany, were closed during 1956, and new headquarters for Germany established in Cologne. A new subordinate office was opened at Stuttgart, while other subordinate offices in Berlin, Hamburg, and Munich remained in operation. The office in Helsinki, Finland, which had been closed in December, 1955 was reopened on October 1, 1956.

At the close of the year there were 24 immigration offices in operation overseas, at the following points: London and Liverpool, in England; Glasgow, Scotland; Belfast, Northern Ireland; Dublin, Republic of Ireland; Paris, France; Brussels, Belgium; Berne, Switzerland; The Hague, The Netherlands; Copenhagen, Denmark; Cologne, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, and Stuttgart, in Germany;

Vienna, Austria; Oslo, Norway; Stockholm, Sweden; Helsinki, Finland; Rome, Italy; Athens, Greece; Tel Aviv, Israel; New Delhi, India; and Hong Kong.

There were 116 Canadians employed in the 24 overseas immigration offices at the 31st of December, 1956, while additional staff engaged locally totalled 288.

A significant increase in activities is recorded by overseas immigration offices generally during 1956. In the United Kingdom and Ireland, medical examinations totalled 117,862, as compared with 47,449 in 1955, and medical cards certifying that Canadian requirements had been met were issued to 57,727 persons. In addition, 2,433 immigrant visas and 174 non-immigrant visas were issued to aliens.

Immigration officers made 1,650 visits to centres throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland during 1956, giving lectures and film shows at 451 meetings attended by a total of 104,632 persons. Of that number, 85,100 prospective immigrants received further information and guidance from counselling officers in personal interviews. Interest in emigration increased noticeably toward the latter part of the year, with more than 25 per cent of the total number of medical examinations and more than one-third of the personal interviews having been carried out during November and December.

All immigration offices in Continental Europe recorded an increase in activity during the year. Medical examinations totalled 154,760, resulting in the issuance of 99,795 immigrant visas. This compares with 86,720 medical examinations and 35,286 immigrant visas in 1955. In addition, 9,843 non-immigrant visas were issued during 1956. In their promotional and selection work, officers visited 444 centres, and held 204 meetings which were attended by 52,976 persons. At personal interviews following the meetings, 4,130 persons received additional information and advice with regard to immigrant prospects in Canada.

At Hong Kong during 1956, a total of 1,972 immigrant visas were issued to Chinese and 44 immigrant visas to Europeans. In addition, 236 non-immigrant visas were issued. Medical examinations totalled 2,446.

As a service to the Citizenship Registration Branch, immigration officers at Hong Kong registered the births of 13 Canadian citizens, accepted one declaration of retention of citizenship, two declarations of resumption of citizenship, and 10 petitions for certificates of citizenship. As a service to the Department of External Affairs, they issued 47 Canadian passports, and 62 Canadian emergency certificates. Twenty-seven passports were renewed.

Table 1
Immigration to Canada by Calendar Year, 1852-1956

1852.....	29,307	1878.....	29,807	1904.....	131,252	1930.....	104,806
1853.....	29,464	1879.....	40,492	1905.....	141,465	1931.....	27,530
1854.....	37,263	1880.....	38,505	1906.....	211,653	1932.....	20,591
1855.....	25,296	1881.....	47,991	1907.....	272,409	1933.....	14,382
1856.....	22,544	1882.....	112,458	1908.....	143,326	1934.....	12,476
1857.....	33,854	1883.....	133,624	1909.....	173,694	1935.....	11,277
1858.....	12,339	1884.....	103,824	1910.....	286,839	1936.....	11,643
1859.....	6,300	1885.....	79,169	1911.....	331,288	1937.....	15,101
1860.....	6,276	1886.....	69,152	1912.....	375,756	1938.....	17,244
1861.....	13,589	1887.....	84,526	1913.....	400,870	1939.....	16,994
1862.....	18,294	1888.....	88,766	1914.....	150,484	1940.....	11,324
1863.....	21,000	1889.....	91,600	1915.....	36,665	1941.....	9,329
1864.....	24,779	1890.....	75,067	1916.....	55,914	1942.....	7,576
1865.....	18,958	1891.....	82,165	1917.....	72,910	1943.....	8,504
1866.....	11,427	1892.....	30,996	1918.....	41,845	1944.....	12,801
1867.....	14,666	1893.....	29,633	1919.....	107,698	1945.....	22,722
1868.....	12,765	1894.....	20,829	1920.....	138,824	1946.....	71,719
1869.....	18,630	1895.....	18,790	1921.....	91,728	1947.....	64,127
1870.....	24,706	1896.....	16,835	1922.....	64,224	1948.....	125,414
1871.....	27,773	1897.....	21,716	1923.....	133,729	1949.....	95,217
1872.....	36,578	1898.....	31,900	1924.....	124,164	1950.....	73,912
1873.....	50,050	1899.....	44,543	1925.....	84,907	1951.....	194,391
1874.....	39,373	1900.....	41,681	1926.....	135,982	1952.....	164,498
1875.....	27,382	1901.....	55,747	1927.....	158,886	1953.....	168,868
1876.....	25,633	1902.....	89,102	1928.....	166,783	1954.....	154,227
1877.....	27,082	1903.....	138,660	1929.....	164,993	1955.....	109,946
						1956.....	164,857

Table 2
Age Groups of Immigrants by Sex and Marital Status, Calendar Year 1956

Age Group	Grand Total	MALES						FEMALES					
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
0-4.....	14,350	7,396	7,396					6,954	6,954				
5-9.....	13,553	7,135	7,135					6,418	6,418				
10-14.....	8,310	4,348	4,348					3,962	3,962				
15-19.....	13,024	7,270	7,206	62	1	1		5,754	4,733	1,018	1	1	1
20-24.....	33,458	18,918	15,813	3,072		22	11	14,540	7,465	7,001	14	47	13
25-29.....	30,058	17,321	8,972	8,181	13	124	31	12,737	4,227	8,308	26	148	28
30-34.....	19,939	11,107	2,924	7,961	24	146	52	8,832	1,874	6,652	63	214	29
35-39.....	11,241	6,344	985	5,175	27	132	25	4,897	712	3,895	99	170	21
40-44.....	7,246	3,977	453	3,373	35	90	26	3,269	372	2,529	170	149	37
45-49.....	4,836	2,417	193	2,104	39	63	18	2,419	226	1,760	247	172	46
50-54.....	3,267	1,403	84	1,225	45	30	19	1,864	131	1,173	394	120	37
55-59.....	2,062	773	39	668	42	18	6	1,289	65	620	488	79	30
60-64.....	1,421	400	21	316	53	6	4	1,021	48	386	519	38	30
65-69.....	1,033	369	15	263	80	9	2	664	38	174	416	24	12
70 and over.....	1,059	363	12	196	153	1	1	696	54	99	524	14	5
Total.....	164,857	89,541	55,596	32,596	512	642	195	75,316	37,279	33,615	2,961	1,176	285

Table 3

Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Province of Destination, Calendar Year 1956

Ethnic Origin	Total	Province of Destination											
		Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and North-West Territories	Not Stated
Albanian.....	5						5						
Arabian.....	86			4		31	40		3	2	6		
Armenian.....	181					96	83				2		
Austrian.....	2,948	9		6	4	711	1,530	122	29	203	328	4	2
Belgian.....	2,127	3		10	3	1,310	652	45	9	31	64		
British.....	51,319	223	25	563	249	6,675	33,856	1,526	561	2,203	5,410	28	
English.....	32,389	109	21	387	158	4,293	21,004	1,006	373	1,351	3,576	21	
Irish.....	6,962	33	2	61	33	865	4,798	163	61	379	562	5	
Scottish.....	10,939	77	2	107	57	1,365	7,323	334	102	402	1,169	1	
Welsh.....	1,029	4		8	1	152	641	23	25	71	103	1	
Bulgarian.....	30					3	21	2		1	3		
Chinese.....	2,093	31	3	25	3	220	599	58	143	212	799		
Czech and Slovak.....	297			4	3	76	164	5	1	15	28		1
Danish.....	3,642		4	56	15	238	1,787	94	64	606	777	1	
East Indian.....	330			1		64	79	1		2	183		
Egyptian.....	10					5	3				2		
Estonian.....	162				1	17	128	1		2	13		
Finnish.....	1,094			6	1	68	820	7	1	23	163	5	
French.....	3,106	1		6	5	2,500	382	45	18	64	82	3	
German.....	26,457	57	7	173	140	3,754	13,624	2,106	637	2,750	3,181	25	3
Greek.....	5,236	6		98	11	2,217	2,458	130	63	89	163		1
Hebrew.....	1,632	2		6	3	760	659	35	7	18	37	1	104
Hungarian.....	4,274	2		4	1	139	280	30	5	38	22		3,753
Icelandic.....	41					3	5	10		1	22		
Iranian.....	10					1	7	1			1		
Italian.....	29,806	3	1	120	143	7,509	18,586	439	161	820	2,020	4	
Japanese.....	120			3		5	37	6		6	63		
Latvian.....	334	1		5		46	237	15	4	16	10		
Lebanese.....	408		3	16	1	86	231	9	11	41	4	6	
Lithuanian.....	190					23	134	16	1	7	8		1
Luxemburger.....	153					75	54	6	1	1	16		
Maltese.....	378					23	342	1		1	11		
Mexican.....	23					5	10	1	1	1	5		
Negro.....	504			3	1	308	185	2			5		
Netherlander.....	7,956	8	13	246	54	519	4,450	370	87	936	1,273		
Norwegian.....	842	7		11	2	93	191	19	21	104	392	2	
Polish.....	2,269			9	1	428	1,384	186	25	127	104	4	1
Portuguese.....	1,971	2	14	27	22	656	969	10		5	266		
Roumanian.....	137					41	76	8	2	4	5		1
Russian.....	234			2		69	83	7	5	24	38		6
Spanish.....	532			6	1	284	164	10	3	39	25		
Swedish.....	387	1		1	4	67	154	15	2	13	127	3	
Swiss.....	1,044			4	1	400	441	22	9	50	115	2	
Syrian.....	67		1	2	2	21	31		9	1			
Turkish.....	48					20	22	2		1	2		1
Ukrainian.....	540			2		66	352	42	10	53	15		
Yugoslavian.....	1,993			9	1	303	1,208	157	18	142	146		9
Others.....	64			1		32	23	1	1	1	5		
From the United States of America.....	9,777	70	41	210	180	1,429	4,116	234	290	1,306	1,871	30	
Total.....	164,857	426	112	1,639	852	31,396	90,662	5,796	2,202	9,959	17,812	118	3,883

Table
Immigration to Canada by

No.	Ethnic Origin	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1929	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1934	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1939	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1944	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1949	Five years ended Dec. 31, 1954	1951		
								From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total
1	Albania.....	120	42	28	1	88	146	54	2	56
2	Arabian.....	26	11	12	.....	34	187	52	.....	52
3	Armenian.....	366	52	26	14	50	350	80	6	86
4	Austrian*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Belgian.....	7,690	733	676	135	3,489	7,301	2,638	17	2,655
6	British.....	327,587	86,549	30,217	36,730	197,334	202,814	31,370	3,991	35,361
7	English.....	169,992	48,459	18,298	25,500	134,931	122,392	19,109	2,239	21,348
8	Irish.....	58,054	14,847	4,967	5,046	19,139	28,013	2,506	867	3,373
9	Scottish.....	87,757	21,331	6,400	5,606	39,144	48,474	9,201	801	10,002
10	Welsh.....	11,784	1,912	552	578	4,120	3,935	554	84	638
11	Bulgarian.....	964	406	117	5	160	664	360	2	362
12	Chinese.....	4	3	1	.....	908	10,668	2,697	11	2,708
13	Czech and Slovak.....	20,797	4,952	5,329	300	4,280	6,686	3,142	57	3,199
14	Danish.....	14,226	1,857	390	245	2,099	10,911	4,613	50	4,663
15	East Indian.....	289	262	78	10	280	665	97	2	99
16	Estonian.....	423	102	27	6	5,161	8,261	4,573	26	4,599
17	Finnish.....	20,073	3,155	382	99	657	8,939	4,130	28	4,158
18	French.....	18,720	13,094	4,523	3,962	9,838	21,197	6,193	756	6,949
19	German†.....	74,302	19,933	5,342	1,756	13,502	144,056	32,395	839	33,234
20	Greek.....	2,691	823	539	141	2,406	10,649	2,885	33	2,918
21	Hebrew.....	21,111	7,287	4,532	1,908	20,117	22,191	6,599	568	7,167
22	Hungarian.....	25,807	5,171	2,269	228	3,202	9,061	4,376	45	4,421
23	Icelandic.....	265	84	35	26	76	190	18	5	23
24	Iranian.....	31	3	4	2	11	51	7	.....	7
25	Italian.....	11,721	3,135	1,912	446	12,038	104,736	24,351	181	24,532
26	Japanese.....	2,094	743	420	49	24	145	3	.....	3
27	Latvian.....	327	50	25	17	6,382	7,165	2,789	57	2,846
28	Lithuanian.....	4,546	827	223	39	7,950	3,694	1,330	21	1,351
29	Maltese.....	153	33	13	7	1,002	4,831	1,600	4	1,604
30	Mexican.....	8	1	10	5	19	51	12	5	17
31	Negro.....	1,753	574	129	261	885	1,005	91	74	165
32	Netherlander.....	10,588	2,500	1,400	878	24,627	86,028	19,130	275	19,405
33	North American Indian....	94	77	31	76	127	96	.....	26	28
34	Norwegian.....	19,250	2,621	576	450	1,846	5,026	896	140	1,036
35	Polish.....	31,187	7,207	2,608	484	30,071	31,217	12,938	140	13,078
36	Portuguese.....	82	35	20	30	218	2,437	157	9	166
37	Roumanian.....	1,706	468	337	41	1,054	2,320	995	5	1,000
38	Russian.....	5,678	1,490	672	196	2,970	4,999	2,273	32	2,305
39	Spanish.....	264	121	77	109	341	1,683	671	30	701
40	Swedish.....	16,853	2,167	538	409	1,141	3,038	798	151	949
41	Swiss.....	3,056	558	397	168	979	4,752	1,061	35	1,096
42	Syrian.....	755	231	139	78	238	1,055	208	21	229
43	Turkish.....	53	13	2	1	13	110	19	.....	19
44	Ukrainian.....	49,771	10,124	6,184	111	18,928	15,304	6,894	55	6,949
45	Yugoslavian.....	16,120	2,291	2,019	111	4,654	11,072	4,144	31	4,175
46	Others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	20	2	22
47	Total.....	711,551	179,785	72,259	49,534	379,199	755,896	186,659	7,732	194,391

*Included with German prior to 1953.

†Includes Austrian up to and including 1952; also in the five year period ended Dec. 31, 1954.

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Ethnic Origin, 1925-1956

1952			1953			1954			1955			1956			No.
From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	From Overseas	From U.S.A.	Total	
16	4	20	14	.....	14	25	1	26	21	.....	21	5	1	6	1
69	4	73	17	1	18	14	1	15	56	.....	56	86	1	87	2
71	6	77	70	4	74	68	8	76	131	13	144	181	8	189	3
.....	.....	.....	3,574	38	3,612	3,841	36	3,877	1,779	56	1,835	2,948	34	2,982	4
1,349	26	1,375	1,431	22	1,453	1,328	18	1,346	988	27	1,015	2,127	16	2,143	5
42,675	5,197	47,872	47,077	4,885	51,962	44,593	5,381	49,974	30,150	5,317	35,467	51,319	5,268	56,587	6
26,448	2,893	29,341	28,325	2,693	31,018	26,714	2,903	29,617	19,556	2,866	22,422	32,389	2,815	35,204	7
4,696	1,205	5,901	7,562	1,107	8,669	6,438	1,310	7,748	3,665	1,245	4,910	6,962	1,280	8,242	8
10,697	996	11,693	10,344	973	11,317	10,480	1,054	11,534	6,210	1,079	7,289	10,939	1,048	11,987	9
834	103	937	846	112	958	961	114	1,075	719	127	846	1,029	125	1,154	10
109	5	114	54	1	55	48	.....	48	39	2	41	30	3	33	11
2,313	7	2,320	1,929	7	1,936	1,950	8	1,958	2,575	27	2,602	2,093	10	2,103	12
949	60	1,009	543	60	603	295	82	377	252	102	354	297	50	347	13
2,056	84	2,140	1,562	80	1,642	1,399	100	1,499	1,393	103	1,496	3,642	71	3,713	14
168	4	172	139	1	140	175	2	177	245	4	249	330	2	332	15
934	14	948	451	8	459	290	4	294	186	8	194	162	4	166	16
2,293	15	2,308	1,232	20	1,252	697	20	717	632	20	652	1,094	34	1,128	17
4,212	788	5,000	3,136	694	3,830	2,813	676	3,489	2,225	716	2,941	3,106	662	3,768	18
28,257	1,087	29,344	35,015	1,226	36,241	29,845	1,261	31,106	18,119	1,506	19,625	26,610	1,386	27,996	19
1,691	59	1,750	2,059	53	2,112	2,892	64	2,956	3,014	43	3,057	5,236	38	5,274	20
5,177	505	5,682	3,583	717	4,300	1,334	702	2,036	1,084	576	1,660	1,632	558	2,190	21
1,435	79	1,514	858	61	919	502	60	562	427	51	478	4,274	66	4,340	22
35	10	45	53	2	55	39	11	50	19	6	25	41	.....	41	23
10	1	11	18	2	20	10	1	11	13	2	15	10	1	11	24
21,383	171	21,554	24,293	254	24,547	24,595	262	24,857	20,247	298	20,545	29,806	258	30,064	25
6	1	7	46	3	49	71	2	73	97	5	102	120	4	124	26
1,437	25	1,462	550	45	595	456	14	470	340	16	356	334	8	342	27
762	24	786	278	21	299	246	33	279	158	33	191	190	26	216	28
692	2	694	745	4	749	935	4	939	349	6	355	378	3	381	29
6	6	12	6	1	7	4	7	11	6	5	11	23	4	27	30
105	58	163	167	97	264	167	87	254	310	104	414	504	68	572	31
21,213	302	21,515	20,472	310	20,782	16,340	351	16,691	6,929	399	7,328	7,956	301	8,257	32
.....	20	20	.....	14	14	.....	20	20	.....	28	28	.....	31	31	33
1,209	162	1,371	939	158	1,097	993	188	1,181	709	189	898	842	169	1,011	34
5,485	153	5,638	3,176	132	3,308	2,274	187	2,461	1,886	187	2,073	2,269	169	2,438	35
256	6	262	555	13	568	1,324	13	1,337	1,427	12	1,439	1,971	13	1,984	36
388	13	401	269	20	289	214	16	230	93	12	105	137	16	153	37
1,072	37	1,109	485	42	527	355	50	405	241	56	297	234	54	288	38
312	44	356	257	37	294	207	40	247	289	46	335	532	39	571	39
503	183	686	435	177	612	306	204	510	271	217	488	387	209	596	40
1,274	40	1,314	826	37	863	961	66	1,027	597	83	680	1,044	71	1,115	41
209	33	242	190	37	227	233	20	253	301	25	326	475	19	494	42
18	1	19	35	1	36	25	1	26	18	2	20	48	8	56	43
2,821	38	2,859	908	49	957	692	32	724	516	44	560	540	38	578	44
2,176	29	2,205	1,999	42	2,041	1,541	69	1,610	1,375	41	1,416	1,993	50	2,043	45
46	3	49	43	3	46	20	8	28	47	5	52	74	6	80	46
155,192	9,306	164,498	159,489	9,379	168,868	144,117	10,110	154,227	99,554	10,392	109,946	155,080	9,777	164,857	47

Table
Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Country

No.	Ethnic Origin	Total	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP																						
			Arabia, Saudi	Argentina	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Brazil	Bulgaria	Ceylon	China	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Egypt	Estonia	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Iceland	India	Iran	Ireland	
1	Albanian.....	6			1												7					1			
2	Arabian.....	87											6				7								
3	Armenian.....	189					1						17				29		5				1		
4	Austrian.....	2,982	1		3	2,774	4										2	24	1	2			1	3	
5	Belgian.....	2,143					2,073	2					1				17								
6	British.....	56,587																							
7	English.....	35,204	6		1,120	2	2	2	5	1		6			2	6	13	1	1		9		38		
8	Irish.....	8,242			137												3				4		2,589		
9	Scottish.....	11,987	3		145				7							1	4						3		
10	Welsh.....	1,154			30																				
11	Bulgarian.....	33						1	8								1								
12	Chinese.....	2,103			1		1				2,039														
13	Czech and Slovak.....	347	3		26	10	2					17				4	33	1							
14	Danish.....	3,713	2		5	1						1	3,566		1	1	5				9		1		
15	East Indian.....	332								38											224		2		
16	Egyptian.....	10												6					2						
17	Estonian.....	166			18										28			2							
18	Finnish.....	1,128			3	1	1							1	1,064										
19	French.....	3,768	1		6		62	1	1				8	1		2,813	10								
20	German.....	27,843	1	4	20	254	6	9				1			1	59	25,107	7	4	1	1	1	3		
21	Greek.....	5,274	4		16								1			13	3	5,068		1		1			
22	Hebrew.....	2,190	10		15	34	8	2				7	4	19		106	16	7	121		1	1	15		
23	Hungarian.....	4,340	3		21	13	1	5								15	62		3,766				2		
24	Icelandic.....	41																		38					
25	Iranian.....	11												1			1				3	2			
26	Italian.....	30,064	20		17	2	15	5					1			132	5	6			1		4		
27	Japanese.....	124																							
28	Latvian.....	342	2		9	2	2	1					1				12						1		
29	Lebanese.....	414			1			1					10				3								
30	Lithuanian.....	216			8			1		1			1				17		1						
31	Luxemburger.....	153					2										1								
32	Maltese.....	381			3												2						1		
33	Mexican.....	27																							
34	Negro.....	572									1						1								
35	Netherlander.....	8,257	1		4	2	14	1	8				6				3	23							
36	North American Indian.....	31																							
37	Norwegian.....	1,011	2		2	1							4				1								
38	Polish.....	2,438	23		33	9	24	9					2				114	80		1			1		
39	Portuguese.....	1,984	1					8					1				2					3	1		
40	Roumanian.....	153			1	9											3	26		1					
41	Russian.....	288			6	1		6			1		4				15	20	1	6					
42	Spanish.....	571	8		2		1	1			1						51		1			1			
43	Swedish.....	596			7											6	1								
44	Swiss.....	1,115			3		1	1									4	7							
45	Syrian.....	80			1	1								2									1		
46	Turkish.....	56			1								1	5			1			1					
47	Ukrainian.....	578			14	1	2	1					1				11	35							
48	Yugoslavian.....	2,043	7		3	76	2	3	2			1					9	80	4	9					
49	Others.....	70	2				1	1		2				1	1		1					1			
50	Total.....	164,857	1	103	1,682	3,193	2,226	60	11	61	2,044	30	3,605	78	30	1,074	3,427	25,590	5,104	3,914	48	249	6	2,664	

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of Citizenship, Calendar Year 1956

COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP

Israel	Italy	Japan	Latvia	Lebanon	Lithuania	Luxemburg	Mexico	Netherlands, The	New Zealand	Norway	Pakistan	Poland	Portugal	Rhodesia, Southern	Roumania	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	Syria	Turkey	United Kingdom and Colonies	Union of South Africa	U.S.S.R.	United States	Yugoslavia	Africa, n.e.s.	Asia, n.e.s.	Central Am. not British	Europe, n.e.s.	South America, n.e.s.	West Indies, not British	Other Countries	Stateless				
3	1			39							3								1		2			1									3	1			
5	2			7																5	11	29		7			20	1					4	2			
	10				1			3	1			2									58	4	31	1									59	3			
	7					1		5													18		15						1				55	4			
		2			1		3	16	271	3	5			2	16		1	1	1	1	130,865	194	12,601										6	7			
					2			25										1	1		4,250	17	1,211										2	8			
								7	60	3				1	7				1		10,733	34	975						1				2	9			
								2													997	4	121										10				
																					3		3										16	11			
1	3		1					2		1						1		1			53		5							1			12	12			
								5	4	9							4				56	1	45	2						7	2		129	13			
											14								1		52		1											15			
																					2													16			
		1						1	1								19	1			25	2	2						2				67	17			
		4		2		2	2	5	2		13			1		2		3			9		34											9	18		
2	20	1	1	1		13	8	29	3	2		7			10	1	5	32	2		118	14		640		8				4	5	2	7	19			
		3										4									290	18	1,285	6				28		1	1	1	487	20			
319	27						2	25				8		1	4	10	3	3	1	6	66	3	27	5									53	21			
3	2			1				1													628	19	4	505		17	16	4		5	5		212	22			
																					45		56	6				2	6				327	23			
																					3													24			
																					3													25			
	29,410					4		1								2		7			162	1	245	2				1	3	4				14	26		
		119						1													1		3											27			
3			77		1					2											51		1	3										176	28		
				363			2	1			1										22		6											1	29		
1		1		45								2									24	1	20											86	30		
						145		4																											31		
																					375														32		
							19	1													3		4												33		
								3													494	3	60					1	3	6					34		
1	1					1	1	7,770	2			1						1			83	39		277										10	35		
																								31											36		
									1	816							2				21	4	155												2	37	
2		3						10	1	2	229						1				477	1	148								14	1	4	1,249	38		
																					228	1		10	1									1	39		
3																					11		14	1										74	40		
		2						1	1			1									1		13	52	2										127	41	
1	5						12							1							47		38							30	10	1		12	42		
								1	1																										43		
								2														8		194											44		
																							56												1	44	
																								13			1								45		
																								8	1			2							2	46	
																								7												47	
1	17							1	1			1				1		3			61	1	39	432						14				1,277	48		
1								2						1							13	5	6	1	3	9		1	2	6	3	1		6	49		
346	29,522	121	82	452	50	166	49	7,896	381	838	36	267	1,729	25	22	359	416	1,215	14	48	50,563	365	27	9,038	460	28	57	17	6	147	33	15	4,867	50			

Table
Ethnic Origin of Immigrants by Country of Last

No.	Country of Last Permanent Residence	Total	ETHNIC ORIGIN																			
			Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French	
								Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh										
1	Albania.....	1						1	1													
2	Arabia, Saudi.....	5																				
3	Argentina.....	324				1		24	18	1	5					5	2			3		4
4	Australia.....	1,578	1			2		1,215	954	136	145		40		1	25	4			24	1	9
5	Austria.....	4,330	1		2	2,585		8	6	1			7		2	32	1					1
6	Belgium.....	3,080				5	2,062	26	23	1					1	9					1	87
7	Bermuda.....	118						81	68			12	1				1					2
8	Brazil.....	235					3	6	5	1				8		4	1				1	7
9	Bulgaria.....	12													1							
10	Ceylon.....	65						16	9			7										
11	China.....	1,516				1		5	5					1,491		1	1					
12	Czechoslovakia.....	30														17					2	4
13	Denmark.....	3,573				1	3	14	13	1							3,493					9
14	Egypt.....	194	7	23				10	10										6			1
15	Estonia.....	5																		4	1,010	1
16	Finland.....	1,031				1		5	5	4		7				11	4					2,376
17	France.....	3,809	6	32	2	16		65	54	11	17		5	1	64	16	1		8			30
18	Germany.....	26,061			4	111	5	82	53													
19	Greece.....	4,986	2	2	53			4	3									2				
20	Hong Kong.....	615					1	19	15	2	2			572	1							1
21	Hungary.....	4,010				2		1	1	1							3					
22	Iceland.....	40						2	1	1							7					
23	India.....	254						31	21	7		3						213				
24	Iran.....	2				1																
25	Ireland.....	2,229				3		2,174	69	2,096		8	1				1	2				2
26	Israel.....	309	1	4				2	2			1		3		6	2				1	5
27	Italy.....	27,939	1	2	4	1		10	9	1					1							
28	Japan.....	155																				
29	Latvia.....	2						1														1
30	Lebanon.....	454	42	7				1			1											
31	Lithuania.....	4						2	2													8
32	Luxemburg.....	245				1	8	22	19	2		1										1
33	Malta.....	363						9	9													2
34	Mexico.....	71						9	9													9
35	Netherlands, The.....	7,792		1	7	2		36	25		11			1	1	4					2	2
36	New Zealand.....	346				1		318	227	30		58	3			3				1		1
37	Norway.....	839				1		12	9			3					21					1
38	Pakistan.....	50	1					18	17				1			2		13				2
39	Poland.....	186				2																
40	Portugal.....	1,697						3	2			1										
41	Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	48						44	38	1		4	1									
42	Roumania.....	53				1		1				1	1									9
43	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	9																				
44	Spain.....	214				1		4	1			3				2						
45	Sweden.....	605				10		7	3	2		2		1		5	31			40	53	4
46	Switzerland.....	1,514				61	1	16	12			4		1		2	1		1	1		32
47	Syria.....	13	1	7				2	2													1
48	Turkey.....	40		10																		
49	U.S.S.R.....	14																				
50	United Kingdom.....	50,390	6	15	135	19	46,135	30,669	4,611	10,481	974		2	73	37	47	1	75	20	132		
51	United States.....	9,777	1	1	8	34	16	5,268	2,815	1,280	1,048	125	3	10	50	71	2	4	34	662		
52	Union of South Africa.....	342			4			228	183	10		32		3							1	10
53	Yugoslavia.....	453						45	38	2		5				2						2
54	Africa, British, n.e.s.....	71						7	6			1				6						
55	Africa, Not British, n.e.s.....	424			2	1		40	22	5	13				2		1			2		
56	Asia, n.e.s.....	99	18	3	1			40	9	1		1										
57	Central America.....	26	1					11	3	2												3
58	Europe, n.e.s.....	7						3	2													
59	South America, n.e.s.....	992	1			3	4	67	50	3	14		1	2	17				3		17	
60	West Indies, British.....	1,058				1		380	265	28	85		2	11	4	1	11			1		25
61	West Indies, Not British.....	69						10	10						3							6
62	Other Countries, British.....	45		13				15	11	1	3			3								
63	Other Countries, not British.....	39						13	6			7										4
64	Total.....	164,857	6	87	189	2,982	2,143	56,587	35,204	8,242	11,987	1,154	33	2,103	347	3,713	332	10	166	1,123	3,768	

Permanent Residence Calendar Year 1956

ETHNIC ORIGIN

German	Greek	Hebrew	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	North Amer. Indian	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others	No.	
1						3																								2	
14	8	10	8			111				4					3		2	73	1	3	3	8					3	25	1	2	
23	16	13	23			22			13	2					10		11	42		1	7	1					4	6	1	4	
492	28	37	102			19			8						36		107	34		34	5	1					17	4	924	2	5
18	6	36	7			566				10	1			1					25	4	14	18	1				30	23	1	6	
28	9	8	19			37			6	7				8				33	22	3	19	2					1	7	8	8	
	2														2									1	1				8	9	
		1								1				1				1			15				1				1	10	
11	5	3	2							1					7															11	
	26	54		1		15				11			9				9	2	1		4	11	1			1	6		1	12	
																					2	11				6				13	
2					2																		8							14	
78	24	113	37			548		16	7			1			5		1	187	4	5	27	119								15	
24,405	25	87	99		2	41		59		36					44			481		1	45	9								16	
7	4,891	6				1																								17	
1	1	1				1																								18	
6	14	120	3,842			1												1	10	1	6									19	
					29																									20	
																														21	
3		2			3																									22	
		1																												23	
8		18	3			4		1				1			1															24	
		292	1							1					1															25	
11	6	34	2			27,722									1															26	
3	3	6				8	120											14	3	1	11	2		1	1	5	1	90		27	
																														28	
								2																						29	
		12								350																40				30	
31		1	1			32				4	152				5															31	
						6						330			1															32	
13	1	4	2			1				1					3															33	
28		20	7			4							1					22		2	1	13								34	
3	1																													35	
4		1	2	1		1																								36	
		5																												37	
4	27									1																				38	
																														39	
1																														40	
9	25	3	1												3															41	
																														42	
1	3					1									4															43	
44		3	3			7																								44	
240	1	10	7			181				4					5		11	18	1	1	1	3	3	1	935	1	5	3		45	
		1																												46	
																														47	
																														48	
3	9	5				1																								49	
		3																												50	
493	54	593	79	3	2	324		188	2	84		28	2	26	99		29	1,038	21	16	39	62	16	56		7	279	140	13	50	
1,386	38	558	66		1	258	4	8	6	26		3	4	68	301	31	169	169	13	16	54	39	209	71	13	8	38		51		
23	6	17				11									29		5	1	1	6	1		1							52	
6	20	2	6																											53	
2	5																													54	
4	48	1				10				3					1															55	
2	1	11			1			5							1															56	
1		4				1									1															57	
																														58	
365	6	19	15			115		6	1	23					39			41	122	1	2	32								59	
64		13				3									7				46			24	2							60	
1	1	5	2			3								9	4				7			13								61	
	8																													62	
2		4				1									4															63	
27,843	5,274	2,190	4,340	41	11	30,064	124	342	414	216	153	381	27	572	8,257	31	1,011	2,438	1,984	153	288	571	596	1,115	80	56	578	2,043	70	64	

Table

Intended Occupation by Ethnic Origin of Immigrants from Overseas,

No.	Intended Occupation	ETHNIC ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																				
		Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French	German	Greek
							Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh											
Destined to Labour Force																						
<i>Managerial</i>																						
1	Owners, managers, officials.....	1	5	4	3	261	198	17	44	2	3	4	5	2					16	22	9	
<i>Professional</i>																						
2	Accountants and auditors.....		1	3	6	272	181	38	47	6	3		7	3	1			16	8	13		
3	Architects.....			6	3	129	95	13	15	6	1		8	1			1	2	15	1		
4	Chemists (other than pharmacists).....			1	3	143	97	12	30	4		2	1	5			1	5	19	5		
5	Dentists.....			3		5	3	1	1									2	11			
6	Draftsmen and designers.....	3	3	13	12	883	642	68	155	18		2	8	3	2	1	37	75	3			
7	Aeronautical engineers.....					102	77	7	17	1	1		2				1	2				
8	Chemical engineers.....		1		1	36	28	2	4	2		1	4	2			1	3	3			
9	Civil engineers (and other prof. engineers n.e.s.).....			5	1	322	210	46	62	4	3	1	9	4			1	4	19	7		
10	Forestry engineers.....					3	2		1			1					1					
11	Electrical engineers.....	1				312	218	31	53	10			5	8	1	1	4	20	8			
12	Mechanical engineers.....		2	2	3	181	131	15	29	6	1	4	8	3		1	6	20	5			
13	Metallurgical engineers.....					8	7						1				4					
14	Mining engineers.....					27	21		6							1	2	1				
15	Laboratory technicians and assistants n.e.s.....			10	6	202	149	16	31	6		1	7	1		1	8	40	3			
16	Graduate nurses.....		2	25	6	843	446	171	198	28	2		15	5	2	5	22	91	3			
17	Physicians and surgeons.....	1		8		214	104	41	60	9	5	3	3	3		1	6	31	11			
18	Teachers and professors.....	4		6	6	698	467	90	112	29	6	2	7	8	1		32	22	8			
19	Other professional workers.....	1	3	18	21	1,143	803	126	187	27	1	6	11	17	13	3	4	72	139	20		
20	TOTAL.....	10	12	100	68	5,523	3,681	677	1,008	157	2	27	28	101	59	2	11	19	218	521	91	
<i>Clerical</i>																						
21	Stenographers and typists.....	4	1	37	7	2,832	1,978	288	517	49	2	7	29	4	1	7	8	87	233	13		
22	Other clerical workers.....	2	7	73	58	3,529	2,192	513	743	81	2	5	110	3	1	11	19	121	665	47		
	TOTAL.....	6	8	110	65	6,361	4,170	801	1,260	130	4	12	139	7	1	18	27	208	898	60		
<i>Transportation</i>																						
24	Air pilots, captains and mates, railway conductors, Locomotive engineers, etc.....				2	121	63	5	50	3			1					5	5	3		
25	Other transportation workers.....	2		18	20	740	404	151	172	13		2	19		1	26	55	173	30			
	TOTAL.....	2		18	22	861	467	156	222	16		2	20		1	26	60	178	33			
<i>Communication</i>																						
27	Communication workers.....			3	4	459	301	60	83	15		1	10	2		1	17	43				
<i>Commercial</i>																						
28	Commercial travellers and salesmen.....		1	9	16	1,084	715	167	183	19	1	27	5	43	1	1	30	74	4			
29	Sales clerks.....		3	18	15	738	355	169	204	10		47	3	26	1	5	37	154	6			
30	Other trading workers.....		1	2	3	253	156	36	52	9		2	2	10	2	2	13	73	11			
	TOTAL.....	1	6	33	34	2,075	1,226	372	439	38	1	76	10	79	2	1	8	301	21			

7
and Total from the United States, Calendar Year 1956

ETHNIC ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																												Total from Overseas	From United States	Total Immigration	No.
Hebrew	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others					
51	4			5		1	3	1		1		1	13	1	2	3		1	4	3		4	2	4		1	1	441	555	996	1
18	4			3				1			1		4	6	2	5	3			2	1	4				1	1	389	49	438	2
1	11			2		1							4	4		9			1	1		1		1		1	200	11	211	3	
9	15			8		1	2						4	8	1	3	1			3	1	4				2	1	248	15	263	4
.....	5			1												1											28	3	31	5	
15	27			29		6	1	1	1	2		1	25	3	32		1	1	4	3		16		3	2	6		1,224	29	1,253	6
1	1			1									10	1	1			1	2							1	127	6	133	7	
2	9			2								1	3		5			1	1		1						77	16	93	8	
11	14			10		1		1				1	16	8	19			4	1	6		11				3	2	484	52	536	9
.....	1												1														8			8	10
6	6			4		1							24	6	14	2		5		4		8		2		2		444	16	460	11
8	20			5		1			1				24	6	12	2		2	2	6		3	1	1				330	46	376	12
.....																											13	2	15	13	
.....	4					1								1	1					1								40	24	64	14
8	18			5		2	1		1	1		3	31	4	8					1		7		1		3	1	375	18	393	15
4	6	1		6		2						52	58	12	6	2		1	2	2		8		1	2	2		1,187	61	1,248	16
11	31			14		1						3	5	6		5	1	1	8			2		1	5	1		386	29	415	17
25	12			11		1		1		3	4	17	6	3	2			1	4	2		1	3	3	5			904	124	1,028	18
52	65	1	2	49		4		1		2	1	5	106	6	25	3	4	8	12	5		17	1	1	3	8	5	1,858	520	2,378	19
171	249	2	2	150	1	25	4	5	3	12	1	80	339	56	149	16	6	26	39	35		81	3	13	12	38	12	8,322	1,021	9,343	20
70	32	1	1	19		4	4	1		5	1	10	58	8	13	23		6	15	3		22	4	1	3	2	1	3,578	168	3,746	21
74	96	2		59		1	5	11	5	6	18	2	258	28	33	30	5	5	18	40		53	5		1	25		5,449	297	5,746	22
144	128	3	1	78	1	9	15	6	6	23	3	26	316	36	46	53	5	11	33	43		75	9	1	4	27	1	9,027	465	9,492	23
1	1			1						1	1		10	4	4					1						1		163	16	179	24
7	102	1		66		2	3	1	3	3		2	51	13	25	7		2	7	5		10		1	4	5		1,406	61	1,467	25
8	103	1		67		2	3	1	4	4		3	61	17	29	7		2	8	5		10		1	4	6		1,569	77	1,646	26
5	3			9						2		4	16	3		1			1	1		1	1			1		588	21	609	27
71	11			8		2	3		1	1		1	69	3	10	7		1	3	6		15		1	1	1		1,511	245	1,756	28
26	10			23			2	1		3	1	2	40	8	10	9	1	3	4	1		12	2		1	1		1,214	45	1,259	29
26	12		1	12		1	2	2	1	1			15	4	5	1		1	4	1		12	1			2		486	60	546	30
123	33		1	43	2	3	7	3	2	5	1	3	124	15	25	17	1	5	11	8		39	3	1	2	3	1	3,211	30	3,561	31

Table

Intended Occupation by Ethnic Origin of Immigrants from Overseas,

No.	Intended Occupation	ETHNIC ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																				
		Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British				Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French	German	Greek	
							Total	English	Irish	Scottish												Welsh
32	<i>Financial</i> Financial workers.....				1	2	157	114	14	23	6		1		1					8	3	
33	<i>Service</i> Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists.....				32	4	155	104	20	29	2		5	1	29	1			1	20	167	45
34	Nurses' aids.....		1		23	11	317	157	60	96	4		1	1	15				7	22	184	8
35	Cooks.....		1		21	8	107	60	19	25	3		26	4	8				13	39	147	168
36	Domestic servants.....		3	8	304	39	753	333	122	287	11	2	78	7	122	4	1	7	95	68	2,361	1,038
37	Other non-professional service workers.....		1		44	14	1,126	699	190	213	24		513	4	37	1	4	9	91	239	205	
38	TOTAL.....		5	9	424	76	2,458	1,353	411	650	44	2	623	17	211	6	17	125	240	3,098	1,464	
39	<i>Agricultural</i> Farmers and agriculturists.....					5	42	26	7	7	2		1	1				2	5		3	
40	Farm labourers.....		4	1	89	146	975	543	218	199	15	6	85	9	360	8	1	53	143	1,056	344	
41	TOTAL.....		4	1	89	151	1,017	569	225	206	17	6	86	9	361	8	2	55	148	1,059	344	
42	<i>Fishing, Trapping and Logging</i> Fishermen.....						8	6		2					2							1
43	Trappers.....						1	1														
44	Bushmen and lumbermen.....				6	10	78	52	9	16	1			1	16			151	11	39	1	
45	TOTAL.....				6	10	87	59	9	18	1			1	18			151	11	39	2	
46	<i>Mining</i> Miners.....			1	10	2	576	278	136	150	12			1	9			18	8	185	1	
47	Oil field workers.....						25	15	3	6	1				1				1			
48	Other workers in mines, quarries.....						2	1		1									1			
49	TOTAL.....			1	10	2	603	294	139	157	13			1	10			18	10	186	1	
50	<i>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction</i> Airplane mechanics and repairmen.....			1	2	1	149	105	13	27	4		1		4	2			3	15	8	
51	Automobile mechanics and repairmen.....		1	1	40	33	385	235	75	72	3	1		5	34		3	11	29	384	48	
52	Bakers.....		1		62	13	112	37	22	51	2			1	24		1		20	293	25	
53	Blacksmiths, hammer- men, forgemen.....			1	13	1	23	10	5	8					11				6	52	6	
54	Boilermakers, platers.....						44	14	11	19				1	3				3	7		
55	Brick and stone masons.....				53	7	336	190	59	83	4			4	57		1	9	23	595	22	
56	Butchers and meat cutters.....				21	16	163	85	33	42	3			3	22			1	17	193	10	
57	Butter and cheese makers.....				1		1			1								1	1	3	1	
58	Cabinet and furniture makers.....																					
59	Carpenters.....				20	9	43	22	12	8	1			1	24			1	9	261	7	
60	Compositors and typeset- ters.....		3		75	25	602	301	135	153	13		4	2	111	1	3	28	38	676	100	
61	Construction and machin- ery operators.....				5	8	81	47	21	13					10				8	34		
62	Coremakers.....		1			7	77	33	27	14	3				2			3	2	24	2	

7
and Total from the United States, Calendar Year 1956—Continued

ETHNIC ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																										Total from Overseas	From United States	Total Immigration	No.		
Hebrew	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian					Others	
9				1						1		1	7	1	1	1			1		3				1	200	62	262	32		
22	22			179			2	3				1	19	4	7		1	2	3	4		5		2	8	2	746	13	759	33	
5	16			14		7		1		4		12	55	6	7			2	3	2	5		3		3	738	26	764	34		
8	19			52		5	5	2	4	1			31	5	10		1	1	7	2	30		9		9	738	15	753	35		
29	223	1		2,094	1	10	41	12	3	28		235	500	39	58	25	12	12	56	11	162	9	1	12	141	1	8,606	98	8,704	36	
15	46			135	1	4	9			5		10	62	9	11	11	1	2	15	5	32	2		6	10	1	2,680	140	2,820	37	
79	326	1		2,474	2	26	57	18	8	38		258	667	63	93	37	15	18	84	24	234	11	1	23	171	4	13,508	292	13,800	38	
				1		2							7		1				1		6				1	78	48	126	39		
11	131	2	1	1,541		6	19	6	2	1			765	28	63	1,007	7	9	18	23	84	1		31	231	4	7,273	101	7,374	40	
11	131	2	1	1,542		8	19	6	2	1			772	28	64	1,007	7	9	19	23	90	1		31	232	4	7,351	149	7,500	41	
				3	2								1	3		1											21	2	23	42	
	2			19		2		2					8	23	3		2		2	24	2			1	4		407	74	481	44	
	2			22	2	2		2					9	26	3	1	2		2	24	2			1	4		429	76	505	45	
1	71			95		3		2	3			1	12	3	45	1		1			2			6	15		1,072	16	1,088	46	
	2												4		2												36	15	51	47	
	1																			1							5			5	48
1	74			95		3		2	3			1	16	3	47	1		1		1	2			6	15		1,113	31	1,144	49	
1	11			2		1	1	1		1			9	2	9							1					225	11	236	50	
13	144			344		4	5	3	5	3		10	68	7	34	5		2	11	4	16	1		6	47	1	1,708	33	1,741	51	
3	14			134		1			2	1			51		11	14	1	1	1	2	9	1	2		9		809	6	815	52	
	9			54					1				8		2		1			1	1				7		197	1	198	53	
	1												1		1												61	2	63	54	
2	44	1		1,286		4	5		2	1		1	34	6	17	11	1		8	1	4		4	24		2,563	4	2,567	55		
12	21	1		45		2	2						34	1	12	1	1			1	10		1	4		594	4	598	56		
				6									1								4					19			19	57	
1	12			107		2		1		1			21	3	6	7			1	1	7		1	11		556	2	558	58		
5	61	3		716		5	1	3	3	3	7	2	139	50	26	19	2		5	10	17	2	8	30	3	2,785	36	2,821	59		
1	5			10				1		1			8	2	2		1		2	1	4				1		185	5	190	60	
1	6			8		1		1					10		2									1			148	31	179	61	
																										4		4	62		

Table

Intended Occupation by Ethnic Origin of Immigrants from Overseas,

No.	Intended Occupation	ETHNIC ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																				
		Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French	German	Greek
							Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh											
	<i>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction—Concluded.</i>																					
63	Dressmakers and seamstresses.....		2	4	28	8	72	45	11	15	1	..	2	3	16	3	9	27	167	154
64	Electricians and wiremen.....		1	2	48	29	552	336	84	120	12	..	..	4	30	..	1	7	28	368	32
65	Electroplaters.....				3	..	50	19	6	25	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	10	1
66	Furriers.....				9	1	12	5	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	34	12
67	Glove makers.....				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Jewellers and watchmakers.....			3	5	6	33	24	2	6	1	..	..	..	16	..	..	3	9	57	2
69	Leather cutters.....				3	2	5	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6
70	Machine operators.....				28	13	317	191	44	73	9	..	..	1	10	..	1	3	21	215	6
71	Machinists.....				16	7	292	170	61	53	8	..	1	4	41	1	..	3	13	281	10	
72	Mechanics and repairmen.....	1			63	27	254	164	34	49	7	..	1	5	57	1	..	1	2	59	713	
73	Metal fitters and assemblers.....			1	50	35	757	454	119	173	11	..	..	4	25	..	..	4	16	329	6
74	Milliners.....				1	..	7	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	7	3
75	Millwrights.....				..	..	15	10	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
76	Moulders.....				5	1	66	31	13	21	1	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	2	66	2
77	Painters, decorators, glaziers.....	2	..		17	25	375	194	74	101	6	..	..	2	52	..	3	13	12	369	17
78	Patternmakers.....				1	1	49	30	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	18	1
79	Photoengravers and lithographers.....				..	..	22	13	5	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	2	6	1
80	Plasterers and lathers.....				..	3	115	53	29	31	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	42	1
81	Plumbers and pipe fitters.....	1	1		16	12	291	175	39	72	5	..	..	1	14	..	2	3	11	228	12
82	Printing and pressmen and plate printers.....			1	2	4	90	65	12	13	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	1	6	34	4
83	Radio repairmen.....		1	1	6	2	141	96	20	23	2	..	..	..	10	6	..	1	10	44	17
84	Sawyers, (wood).....				2	1	16	7	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	9	..
85	Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.....				14	1	154	81	35	37	1	..	..	..	11	..	..	2	7	58	..
86	Shoemakers and shoe repairers.....			8	14	4	33	19	3	11	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	8	56	62
87	Spinners and weavers.....				3	2	26	9	7	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	50	1
88	Stationary engineers.....				..	1	125	74	10	39	2	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	14	..
89	Stonecutters and dressers.....				..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	3	..
90	Tailors.....		6	21	10		47	26	6	14	1	1	5	4	12	..	..	11	123	49	
91	Tanners.....				..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	2	..	7	..
92	Toolmakers, diemakers and setters.....				24	3	316	233	15	62	6	..	..	..	13	..	1	3	5	249	..
93	Upholsterers.....				13	6	68	33	12	23	..	..	..	1	16	..	..	2	82	1	
94	Welders and flame cutters.....		6		19	11	239	129	38	65	7	..	..	3	17	..	1	4	18	198	9
95	Other workers in food products.....				7	2	56	23	11	21	1	..	..	1	8	..	..	2	9	54	3
96	Other workers in rubber products.....		1		1	..	19	9	4	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	1	10	..
97	Other workers in leather and leather products.....				5	3	13	12	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	20	1
98	Other workers in textiles.....				4	3	92	57	16	17	2	..	2	..	1	..	6	..	1	34	1	
99	Other workers in clothing and textile goods.....				8	1	211	93	53	61	4	..	2	..	1	..	5	..	4	16	5	
100	Other workers in wood products.....				9	6	124	77	22	24	1	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	6	63	1
101	Workers in pulp, paper and paper products.....				1	..	25	8	..	17	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	4	1
102	Other workers in printing and publishing.....				4	..	64	30	9	23	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	26	1
103	Other metal workers.....				8	4	193	110	22	59	2	..	..	1	9	..	..	2	8	102	6
104	Other workers in non-metallic mineral products.....				10	3	46	31	5	10	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	1	38	3
105	Other manufacturing and mechanical workers.....		1	5	19	5	1,023	574	143	286	20	..	1	3	40	2	3	2	22	225	17	
106	Other construction workers.....			1	4	3	182	105	40	37	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	5	4	64	2
107	TOTAL.....	18	40	783	365		8,608	4,908	1,428	2,125	147	2	17	59	758	16	1	38	132	499	7,041	710

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and Total from the United States, Calendar Year 1956—Continued

ETHNIC ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																											Total from Overseas	From United States	Total Immigration	No.	
Hebrew	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others					
209113	39100			223148		433	13	14		42		52	1778	318	1824	41	232	32	27	14	512	11		36	1115	8621,54470109	1421	8761,5657065115	63646567		
10114412122	10114412122			17311029280123		15		11	11	72		1	5134310109	42	3423281132		1163	126	42	7	81092	11	9243926	44	2049548581,8941,659	2220285820487	20620979678781,9421,666	686970717273			
1	4			1																							26	1	27	74	
	5			9					2				3	1	8		1		1		1				4		20	5	25	75	
81	311	1		1342		13	1	1	2	1			571	7	15	3	1	2	3	4	11		3	13	1	1,18879	182	1,20681	7778		
				2									2														39		39	79	
13	3			26				1		1			16		4				2								217		217	80	
23	261			45			1		1	1			26	12	3	2				3	5		2	10			733	19	752	81	
				5		1				2			4	1	3			2	1	1	1						176	5	181	82	
	12			17		1						1	22	4	10	3			4	2				1	3		322	7	329	83	
				6									1		1					1	2						41	3	44	84	
	5			18									5	1	1						2		1	1	6		287	3	290	85	
71	1618			20374		11	2	1		1			8	1	4				1				4	15			454	2	456	86	
	4			7				1		1			11	2	4								3				118		118	87	
	1			4						1			1		1			1			1	2					179	17	196	88	
36	47			270		13	2		4				14	1	14	4	1				4		3	16			16		16	89	
	1			7				1					1		1												23		23	91	
25	291032			179170						1			147		87		1			4	76		1	2			700235840	18230	718237870	929394	
2	10			9		1							11	1	4	1					6		1	2			190	6	196	95	
1				2		2									3								2				45		45	96	
28	936			56		2		1		1			14		1			2					1	1	3	6		66223	1	67230	9798
11	15			19		3	1						8		12	1			2		1		3	1			330	13	343	99	
1	8			21		2							17	1	6	2	1		2	3	4		3	3			293	11	304	100	
						2							3															40	6	46	101
	7												5	1	1						5			2			123	1	124	102	
1	24			30		4		1	4	1			25	2	9	7	1		4	1			1	2	6		456	11	467	103	
1	10			60		2							11	1	2					2	3		1	2			206	4	210	104	
13	82	1		46		10	5	7	4	7		5	45	11	42	11		4	2	11	12		9	20	1	1,716	110	1,826	105		
2	12	1		19		2			4	1			14		5	1			1	3	2		1	4			345	33	378	106	
229	1,361	9	1	4,821		89	38	32	45	58		30	1,074	168	485	119	27	23	85	78	252	7	7	102	416	7	28,650	614	29,264	107	

Table
Intended Occupation by Ethnic Origin of Immigrants from Overseas,

No.	Intended Occupation	ETHNIC ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																				
		Albanian	Arabian	Armenian	Austrian	Belgian	British					Bulgarian	Chinese	Czech and Slovak	Danish	East Indian	Egyptian	Estonian	Finnish	French	German	Greek
							Total	English	Irish	Scottish	Welsh											
108	<i>Labourers</i> General Labourers (other than agricultural, fishing, logging and mining.	3	9	13	254	101	1,231	559	308	345	19	8	24	23	161	88	1	6	49	136	2,230	877
109	<i>Others</i> Not stated and unknown..	..	..	2	11	2	180	108	27	44	1	..	1	3	5	..	..	1	.....	7	47	31
110	TOTAL WORKERS.	3	56	97	1,846	905	29,881	18,007	4,644	6,624	606	21	862	170	1,879	190	8	96	611	1,658	15,666	3,643
	Not Destined to Labour Force—																					
111	Wives.....	2	9	35	486	455	8,825	5,987	900	1,735	203	3	773	49	654	57	1	26	173	601	4,434	574
112	Children.....	..	17	37	508	715	11,542	7,732	1,278	2,329	203	3	385	58	1,054	69	..	35	298	741	5,480	823
113	Others.....	..	4	12	108	52	1,071	663	140	251	17	3	73	20	55	14	1	5	12	106	877	196
114	TOTAL	2	30	84	1,102	1,222	21,438	14,382	2,318	4,315	423	9	1,231	127	1,763	140	2	66	483	1,448	10,791	1,593
115	TOTAL IMMIGRATION..	5	86	181	2,948	2,127	51,319	32,389	6,962	10,939	1,029	30	2,093	297	3,642	330	10	162	1,094	3,106	26,457	5,236

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and Total from the United States, Calendar Year 1956—Concluded

ETHNIC ORIGIN (OVERSEAS)																												Total from Overseas	From United States	Total Immigration	No.
Hebrew	Hungarian	Icelandic	Iranian	Italian	Japanese	Latvian	Lebanese	Lithuanian	Luxemburger	Maltese	Mexican	Negro	Netherlander	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Roumanian	Russian	Spanish	Swedish	Swiss	Syrian	Turkish	Ukrainian	Yugoslavian	Others					
49	461	3	..	5,290	1	33	62	24	15	40	..	6	286	100	184	103	14	17	28	15	28	7	4	74	309	1	12,368	114	12,482	108	
7	29	..	..	14	7	1	3	1	..	1	..	3	27	4	6	4	..	2	1	..	3	1	..	2	5	1	412	23	435	109
887	2,904	21	6	14,611	16	202	211	101	88	186	5	416	3,727	521	1,134	1,370	77	115	316	260	824	45	32	261	1,229	32	87,189	3,850	91,039	110	
336	579	8	4	6,612	64	62	58	36	27	79	12	25	1,524	129	389	271	26	51	93	57	100	6	9	95	345	17	28,171	2,376	30,547	111	
322	700	11	..	7,736	18	61	119	43	38	100	4	53	2,503	177	665	319	19	39	103	67	95	13	7	171	319	14	35,481	2,980	38,461	112	
87	91	1	..	847	22	9	20	10	..	13	2	10	202	15	81	11	15	29	20	3	25	3	..	13	100	1	4,239	571	4,810	113	
745	1,370	20	4	15,195	104	132	197	89	65	192	18	88	4,229	321	1,135	601	60	119	216	127	220	22	16	279	764	32	67,891	5,927	73,818	114	
1,632	4,274	41	10	29,806	120	334	408	190	153	378	23	504	7,956	842	2,269	1,971	137	234	532	387	1,044	67	48	540	1,993	64	155,080	9,777	164,857	115	

Table 8

Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of Destination, Calendar Year 1956

Intended Occupation	PROVINCE OF DESTINATION												
	Total	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories	Not Stated
Destined to Labour Force													
<i>Managerial</i>													
Owners, managers, officials.....	996	7	....	11	8	233	460	20	16	84	154	3	.....
<i>Professional</i>													
Accountants and auditors.....	438	4	....	4	1	123	208	9	1	18	66	....	4
Architects.....	211	....	....	1	1	40	103	4	5	13	33	....	11
Chemists (other than pharmacists).....	263	....	....	3	1	69	147	1	3	13	12	....	14
Dentists.....	31	1	....	....	1	3	17	1	1	....	2	....	5
Draughtsmen and designers.....	1,253	1	....	....	....	330	777	15	3	39	64	....	24
Aeronautical engineers.....	133	....	....	....	....	40	79	6	....	1	6	1	....
Chemical engineers.....	93	1	....	....	....	31	38	....	....	3	12	....	8
Civil engineers (and other prof. engi- neers n.e.s.).....	536	....	....	3	4	151	266	4	6	26	63	....	13
Forestry engineers.....	8	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	1	....	3	....	1
Electrical engineers.....	460	2	....	7	....	151	247	5	2	18	24	....	4
Mechanical engineers.....	376	2	....	....	3	95	208	4	2	15	28	....	19
Metallurgical engineers.....	15	....	....	....	....	4	5	....	1	1	4	....	....
Mining engineers.....	64	....	....	....	....	13	24	....	3	15	5	....	4
Laboratory technicians and assistants n.e.s.).....	393	2	....	4	3	88	213	8	3	17	36	....	19
Graduate nurses.....	1,248	21	....	15	11	173	775	51	19	65	114	....	4
Physicians and surgeons.....	415	38	....	15	4	72	143	29	29	25	28	....	32
Teachers and professors.....	1,028	5	....	24	17	181	469	28	27	54	212	....	11
Other professional workers.....	2,378	14	6	32	38	509	1,038	68	65	257	287	3	61
TOTAL.....	9,343	91	6	108	84	2,075	4,758	233	171	580	999	4	234
<i>Clerical</i>													
Stenographers and typists.....	3,746	3	1	29	6	756	2,340	61	32	101	390	1	26
Other clerical workers.....	5,746	10	2	37	17	1,159	3,386	152	43	221	635	5	79
TOTAL.....	9,492	13	3	66	23	1,915	5,726	213	75	322	1,025	6	105
<i>Transportation</i>													
Air pilots, captains and mates, railway conductors, Locomotive engineers, etc.	179	2	....	8	3	44	67	6	....	5	40	3	1
Other transportation workers.....	1,467	5	....	11	9	248	730	91	14	92	165	....	102
TOTAL.....	1,646	7	....	19	12	292	797	97	14	97	205	3	103
<i>Communication</i>													
Communication workers.....	609	1	....	9	1	110	368	16	3	30	68	....	3
<i>Commercial</i>													
Commercial travellers and salesmen....	1,756	2	1	9	9	304	1,094	44	8	84	194	1	6
Sales clerks.....	1,259	3	....	9	4	221	748	52	8	56	145	....	13
Other trading workers.....	546	2	....	2	4	116	310	11	3	22	64	1	11
TOTAL.....	3,561	7	1	20	17	641	2,152	107	19	162	403	2	30
<i>Financial</i>													
Financial workers.....	262	1	....	2	1	64	140	5	3	14	32	....	....

—Continued

Intended Occupation	PROVINCE OF DESTINATION												
	Total	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories	Not Stated
<i>Service</i>													
Barbers, hairdressers, manicurists.....	759	1	1	6	2	157	453	24	5	31	56	1	23
Nurses' aids.....	764	1	1	14	2	184	390	20	7	45	83	1	16
Cooks.....	753	1	1	13	2	226	300	46	16	56	75	1	16
Domestic servants.....	8,704	6	107	25	2,771	4,213	379	104	379	618	5	197	5
Other non-professional service workers..	2,820	3	51	14	821	1,288	62	61	130	329	2	44	44
TOTAL.....	13,800	24	12	191	43	4,159	6,644	427	193	641	1,161	9	296
<i>Agricultural</i>													
Farmers and agriculturists.....	126	4	126	4	13	46	3	3	16	41	1	111	1
Farm labourers.....	7,374	3	25	50	1,299	3,697	363	147	759	793	1	111	111
TOTAL.....	7,500	3	25	130	50	1,312	3,743	366	150	775	834	1	111
<i>Fishing, Trapping and Logging</i>													
Fishermen.....	23	1	8	1	5	1	7	1	7	1	1	1	1
Trappers.....	1	1	2	4	46	250	10	2	9	157	1	1	1
Bushmen and lumbermen.....	481	1	2	4	46	250	10	2	9	157	1	1	1
TOTAL.....	505	1	10	4	47	256	10	2	10	164	1	1	1
<i>Mining</i>													
Miners.....	1,088	1	1	2	157	648	50	6	48	100	8	68	68
Oil field workers.....	51	1	1	3	14	1	4	25	2	1	2	2	2
Other workers in mines, quarries.....	5	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
TOTAL.....	1,144	1	1	2	161	664	51	10	73	103	8	71	71
<i>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction</i>													
Airplane mechanics and repairmen.....	236	2	4	1	35	159	7	2	4	11	11	11	11
Automobile mechanics and repairmen.....	1,741	3	18	14	302	883	66	28	95	198	136	136	136
Bakers.....	815	1	6	6	151	419	49	20	65	83	16	16	16
Blacksmiths, hammermen, forgemen.....	198	1	36	3	102	12	2	1	19	25	8	8	8
Boilermakers, platers.....	63	1	7	29	419	1,389	122	64	183	310	34	34	34
Brick and stone masons.....	2,567	2	14	3	107	322	36	11	49	48	18	18	18
Butchers and meat cutters.....	598	1	1	3	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butter and cheese makers.....	19	1	4	3	91	264	37	11	58	80	9	9	9
Cabinet and furniture makers.....	558	1	33	25	378	1,465	126	45	237	451	1	54	54
Carpenters.....	2,821	4	2	30	121	8	2	3	19	5	6	6	6
Compositors and typesetters.....	190	1	1	1	32	76	6	5	24	25	3	3	3
Construction and machinery operators..	179	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Coremakers.....	115	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dressmakers and seamstresses.....	876	1	4	4	236	453	39	6	29	68	1	36	36
Electricians and wiremen.....	1,565	1	13	11	283	821	62	20	87	165	1	101	101
Electroplaters.....	70	1	1	1	8	49	8	1	1	1	1	1	1
Furriers.....	115	1	1	1	49	37	11	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glove makers.....	5	1	1	1	62	96	7	1	10	19	1	1	1
Jewellers and watchmakers.....	206	1	3	1	3	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leather cutters.....	20	1	1	1	3	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machine operators.....	976	1	5	2	146	574	34	4	40	64	1	107	107
Mechanists.....	878	2	11	1	113	526	39	6	51	87	1	146	146
Mechanics and repairmen.....	1,942	1	8	9	398	973	72	30	117	187	1	146	146
Metal fitters and assemblers.....	1,666	1	16	5	233	1,011	55	11	78	161	1	95	95
Milliners.....	27	1	1	1	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 8

Intended Occupation of Immigrants by Province of Destination, Calendar Year 1956
—Concluded

Intended Occupation	PROVINCE OF DESTINATION												
	Total	Newfoundland	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories	Not Stated
<i>Manufacturing, Mechanical and Construction—Concluded</i>													
Millwrights.....	25					3	15			1	4		2
Moulders.....	182					40	118	6			13		5
Painters, decorators, glaziers.....	1,206	2		8	6	168	667	66	23	84	158		24
Patternmakers.....	81					14	55	3		5	3		1
Photoengravers and lithographers.....	39					5	27	3		1	3		
Plasterers and lathers.....	217	2		1	3	36	126	8	4	14	21		2
Plumbers and pipe fitters.....	752		1	3	3	112	371	52	11	68	104	1	26
Printing and pressmen and plate printers.....	181			1	1	27	123	9	1	3	11		5
Radio repairmen.....	329	3		10	1	79	180	8	1	6	29		12
Sawyers (wood).....	44					5	20	1	2	1	15		
Sheet metal workers and tinsmiths.....	290	1		1	1	44	186	12	2	15	24		4
Shoemakers and shoe repairers.....	456			25	3	107	213	22	8	18	45		17
Spinners and weavers.....	118			1	1	4	83	2		4	6		15
Stationary engineers.....	196	1				24	124	5	1	12	25		4
Stonecutters and dressers.....	16					6	8				1		1
Tailors.....	713	1		5	2	179	370	45	9	16	44		42
Tanners.....	23					4	11	3		4			1
Toolmakers, diemakers and setters.....	718			2	2	75	523	14	6	17	49		30
Upholsterers.....	237			4		37	137	10	3	24	13		9
Welders and flame cutters.....	870	1		9	9	130	445	46	15	78	108		29
Other workers in food products.....	196	2		5		30	105	17	1	12	16		8
Other workers in rubber products.....	45					8	33		1	1	2		
Other workers in leather and leather products.....	67	3			1	13	29	4	1	4	4		8
Other workers in textiles.....	230	1				43	120	5	3	9	13		36
Other workers in clothing and textile goods.....	343	3				69	212	17	1	10	16		15
Other workers in wood products.....	304	1		3	2	39	172	14	2	9	55		
Workers in pulp, Paper and paper products.....	46			1		8	18	2		2	15		
Other workers in printing and publishing.....	124					17	75	8	2	3	11	1	7
Other metal workers.....	467			4		72	294	18	3	11	43		22
Others in non-metallic mineral products.....	210				1	20	109	9	3	34	25		9
Other manufacturing and mechanical workers.....	1,826			5	9	288	1,173	39	11	69	155		77
Other construction workers.....	378	1		9	2	54	197	12	7	30	57		9
TOTAL.....	29,264	41	4	243	161	4,893	16,151	1,251	390	1,720	3,126	9	1,275
<i>Labourers</i>													
General Labourers (other than agriculture, fishing, logging and mining).....	12,482	8		69	51	2,829	6,699	443	143	654	1,166	6	414
<i>Others</i>													
Not stated and unknown.....	435	2		2		91	223	14	4	26	45	1	27
TOTAL WORKERS.....	91,039	206	51	881	457	18,822	48,781	3,253	1,193	5,188	9,485	52	2,670
Not Destined to Labour Force													
Wives.....	30,547	97	22	300	165	5,304	17,439	984	430	1,894	3,361	27	524
Children.....	38,461	107	25	373	194	6,411	21,928	1,409	499	2,561	4,288	31	635
Others.....	4,810	16	14	85	36	859	2,514	150	80	316	678	8	54
TOTAL.....	73,818	220	61	758	395	12,574	41,881	2,543	1,009	4,771	8,327	66	1,213
TOTAL IMMIGRATION.....	164,857	426	112	1,639	852	31,396	90,662	5,796	2,202	9,959	17,812	118	3,883

Indian Affairs Branch

H. M. Jones, Director

The economic position and social development of Canada's Indian population continued to improve during the fiscal year 1956-57, and distinct progress was evident in band administration of community affairs and in the development of band council responsibility. Indian Social Leaders' Courses and Indian Homemakers' Clubs played an important part in stimulating social betterment.

Indian reserves are experiencing the impact of the nation-wide economic growth, especially of resource development and related industrial expansion. The extension of power distribution lines has brought improved conditions to many reserves; and leases for development of oil and natural gas, as well as royalty payments on production, have added to band funds, as have timber sales, payments for rights-of-way, and the sale of land for industrial sites.

The house building and home improvement program operated at a high level during the year, several hundred new housing units having been provided and more than 2,000 repaired, using mainly Indian labour. Recent changes in the Indian Act and the National Housing Act now permit qualified Indian applicants to obtain house financing through the NHA program, subject to special guarantee provisions, making possible a wider use of band funds for this purpose. These changes are expected to stimulate the home-building program on the reserves.

An extensive school construction program was continued throughout the year, providing 76 new classrooms. Fifteen schools were under construction at the end of the fiscal year. A program of general construction was carried out, as well, including roads, bridges, waterworks, power installations, office buildings and staff residences, and other structures.

Off the reserves, Indian labour is still engaged largely in the resource industries, especially in the more remote regions; but Indians are now entering more and more frequently into a wider variety of occupations. They are represented in many trades and professions and in the cultural arts. Much of this improvement is a result of more widespread general education and expanded vocational training for Indians, increasingly in association with non-Indian students. Indians, both school age and adult, are following a wide variety of trades and business training courses both on and off the reserves. Given suitable job preparation and opportunity to adjust to changes in environment, it is evident that they can undertake responsible employment. Indian Placement Officers were appointed during the year to develop more employment opportunities for Indians and to help them meet problems of adjustment to the non-Indian community.

Throughout the entire Indian education program a continuing effort is being made to fit young Indians to take their place eventually in the larger Canadian community. An increasing number of Indian students are being accommodated at non-Indian schools. This program of integrated education is being advanced through agreements with local school authorities, the Department sharing the cost of additional school construction on the basis of the number of Indian students the local school authorities agree to accommodate.

During the year a system of scholarships was instituted as an incentive to outstanding students to further their education by attending vocational schools or institutions of higher learning. An adult education program was also initiated by the Branch, with encouraging early results.

An important development during the year was the establishment of Indian school committees on a number of reserves, as a means of enabling Indian communities to assume more responsibility in the development of educational facilities for their children, and in the use of government and band funds for educational purposes.

Economic Development

Employment

Increasing numbers of Indians are becoming better qualified through education and general experience to take advantage of opportunities for seasonal and permanent employment off the reserves. Such opportunities were at a very high level during most of the year, especially in the development of new areas throughout the country. Through co-operation with industries, other government departments, and employer associations at national and local levels, it was possible to channel Indian labour to areas where suitable jobs were available. Repayable assistance was provided in the form of transportation, lodging en route, and limited awaiting-returns benefits to Indians leaving their reserves for employment elsewhere.

Indian workmen were employed on mining and power developments, in forestry and fishing operations, with engineering and survey parties, in railway maintenance and construction work generally, and in agriculture. Indian labour, for example, played a significant part in securing last year's sugar beet crop in Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario.

Although the majority of Indians were employed in seasonal jobs, there has been an encouraging increase in permanent placements. At one long-established mine in northwestern Ontario, over 60 Indians have been employed in underground operations. Permanent housing is provided nearby. The workmen have already achieved a reputation for competence and stability, and Indian employment is expected to be a permanent feature at the mine.

Such placements usually involve problems of adjustment to the standards of the non-Indian community and require the application of strict selection standards and follow-up procedures.

To supervise and administer placement programs for Indians three Indian Placement Officers were appointed to Regional Offices at Toronto, Edmonton and Vancouver, and a fourth was scheduled for appointment at Winnipeg early in 1957. In these placement programs the emphasis will be on the development of employment opportunities in a wider range of jobs in primary and secondary industries, to meet the needs of an increasing Indian population for whom the job resources and potential of the reserves are no longer adequate. The recruitment and selection of personnel and follow-up procedures will receive special attention.

Housing and Reserve Development

A total of 904 new houses were built and 2,372 were repaired during the fiscal year, as part of the continuing Indian housing program. This compares with 817 houses built and 2,306 repaired in the year 1955-56. A further increase in costs per housing unit was recorded, reflecting higher standards of house construction and increased material and labour costs.

Wherever possible Indian bands are encouraged to meet the housing needs of the reserves by community action. Band councils are given every opportunity to participate in planning, and are requested to stipulate priority amongst applicants for assistance. Indians are meeting approximately half the costs of house construction from funds available to them.

When expedient, sawmills are purchased for the production of lumber from logs cut on the reserve. Two additional mills were provided for use at Fort McPherson, N.W.T., and at Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan, bringing to 45 the number of mills in operation financed either from welfare appropriation or from band funds.

Financial assistance was again provided to Indians in the development of reserve resources and in the promotion of agriculture, lumbering, domestic and commercial fishing, and light industry.

Walk-in freezers to provide storage for game, fish and other country food serve an important function in stabilizing the economy of Indians in remote areas. New units constructed during the year at Fort Simpson, Fort McPherson and Fort Good Hope brought to 13 the total now in use.

Revolving Fund Loans

The total in the Revolving Fund was increased from \$350,000 to \$1,000,000 to meet heavier demands for loans. Loans granted during the year numbered 168 with a total value of \$233,963, as compared with 59 loans totalling \$56,789 in 1955-56. The loans were required for a wide variety of purposes including the financing of lumbering and commercial fishing enterprises, the purchase of agricultural implements, motor vehicles, chain saws and fishing equipment, and the payment of wages for group projects and the breaking of land.

Revolving Fund loans provide vital credit for Indians, supplementing the normal range of credit resources which may be unavailable or only partially available on the reserve.

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

Thirty-seven Veterans' Land Act grants, mainly for home improvements, were approved during the year, as compared with 54 during 1955-56. This brought to 1,537 the total number of grants approved to March 31, 1957, for the purposes and amounts shown as follows:—

<i>Purpose of Expenditure</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
Land and buildings.....	\$ 302,636.83
Building materials.....	1,657,875.10
Clearing land.....	84,907.64
Livestock and equipment.....	996,419.12
Forestry equipment.....	19,655.14
Commercial fishing equipment.....	209,807.36
Fur farming equipment.....	34,875.85
Household equipment.....	196,777.33
	<u>\$ 3,502,954.37</u>

As of March 31, 1957, a total of 253 Indian veterans had qualified for clear title to chattels and materials purchased through Veterans' Land Act grants, having complied with the terms of their contracts with the Indian Affairs Branch for a period of ten consecutive years.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs

A total of \$5,658.10 was distributed in the form of grants to agricultural exhibitions and Indian fairs. This expenditure included the cost of prizes awarded for standing crops and home improvement competitions.

Handicraft

Since April 1, 1956, craft orders having a total value of \$16,314.22 were shipped from Branch central warehouse to merchants across Canada, and Indian craft workers at Pierreville, Manitoulin Island and Lorette agencies were paid a total of \$11,500.34 for their production.

A total of 6,708 hospital garments were sold to the Department of National Health and Welfare for \$12,770.39. Of this amount, approximately \$4,000 was paid to members of Homemakers' Clubs engaged in the manufacture of hospital clothing. Flannelette cuttings were distributed periodically, and the women made excellent use of this scrap material in the production of layettes, patchwork quilts, and other articles for use in the home.

Wildlife and Fisheries

The wildlife and fisheries development and management program was continued under the terms of formal agreements with the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario; by special projects in the province of Quebec; and by co-operative arrangement in certain other jurisdictions.

Beaver continues to be the most important source of both cash income and subsistence food. The 1956 crop from the Quebec Preserve areas produced 21,500 pelts with a cash value to the Indians concerned of \$299,147.52, and comparably high production has been registered in other jurisdictions employing the same census and quota management techniques.

Muskrat production continued high, particularly in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and southern Ontario, where thirty-year records were exceeded during the season with a combined total of over five million pelts valued at almost one dollar each.

Other fur-bearers were in approximately normal supply with slight declines in ermine and squirrels, and small increases in marten, fisher and lynx.

Although fur production has increased, there has been a serious decline in the price paid for raw furs. Coupled with rising commodity prices, this makes it increasingly difficult for an Indian trapper to earn more than a bare subsistence from trapping, and as a result many former trappers are accepting employment in the commercial fishing industry, in pulp cutting, and in other seasonal work. Beaver prices have been much steadier than the general fur market, with the finest types of beaver pelts in good demand at favourable prices.

The Department has been co-operating with other federal agencies, including the departments of Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, and Northern Affairs and National Resources, in a program intended to stimulate the sale of Canadian furs abroad. A beaver coat, for example, the top award winner in its class at the annual Preview of Fur Fashions at Quebec City, was purchased and exhibited at the Comptoir Suisse in Lausanne, Switzerland, last Autumn. The program will be continued, and participation by provincial agencies and by the trade itself will be encouraged.

Continuing attention is being paid to the development of the North Shore region of the province of Quebec as a fur producing area. One hundred and eighty-six live beaver were transferred from Gaspé Provincial Park to selected areas in the St. Augustine, Romaine, Natashquan and Mingan sections last year, bringing the total of such transfers to almost five hundred during the past three years.

Big game, particularly moose and deer, continue to increase and provide much needed supplies of fresh meat in isolated areas, although further declines have been registered in the numbers of barren ground caribou. An intensive survey of the component parts of the caribou herd has been started by the special committee of federal and provincial representatives appointed to investigate the situation, and the survey will continue.

Rabbits, an important source of food, are reported to be recovering from the bottom level of their cycle. Ptarmigan were fairly abundant in northern areas,

and migratory waterfowl, favoured again by good wintering and nesting weather, were numerous during the autumn migration of 1956.

Assistance to Indians fishing for home consumption was continued and increased through the provision of additional nets and equipment, by providing supervision in some domestic fisheries, and by financing the transportation of fish from fishing stations to the home villages in some instances. Notable in domestic fisheries were those at Trout Rock on Great Slave Lake where over 50,000 fish were hung, and at Fond du Lac and Stony Rapids on Lake Athabaska where 83,800 fish, mostly whitefish, were put up for winter use. Both of these locations are within the range of the barren ground caribou and the augmented supply of fish, much of which is used for dog feed, will assist in the conservation of caribou.

Lower fur prices have led to greater participation by Indians in the commercial fishing industry in which they have been given increased assistance in the form of better equipment, particularly for winter fishing. Equipment for commercial fishing is generally purchased on a repayable basis through a deduction from the price of fish produced.

In some areas, such as Meadow Lake and Carlton agencies in Saskatchewan and The Pas and Nelson River agencies in Manitoba, Indian participation in commercial fishing is on the same basis as that of non-Indian fishermen. In other areas, departmental projects have been organized and supervised and the Indians are assisted in transporting and marketing their catch. Projects include a trout and whitefish operation on Great Slave Lake; goldeye fisheries at Lac Clair, Alberta, and Big Sandy Lake, Ontario; a sturgeon fishery in the James Bay area; and a salmon fishery at Bersimis, Quebec. This type of development is becoming more widespread and will be valuable in augmenting the income of older Indians who are unsuited for other employment. Further progress has been made toward integrating fishing and trapping seasons to spread income over a longer period of the year.

Social Welfare

Homemakers' Clubs

Conventions of Indian Homemakers' Clubs were held in Alberta, Southern Ontario, Northern Ontario, Quebec and Manitoba, and delegates displayed keen interest in the proceedings. These meetings have a stimulating effect on the whole club movement, provide a forum for exchanging views, and enable delegates to benefit from the experience of other clubs.

There were 158 Homemakers' Clubs active during the year.

Social Leaders' Courses

The Indian Social Leaders' Training Program has served to create community awareness and encourages Indians to assume greater responsibility in the development of organized group activities on their reserves. Training programs have been designed to provide instruction to selected leaders in various aspects of community development.

A total of nine formal Indian Social Leaders' Training Courses were conducted during the year in British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Quebec and the Maritimes. In southern Ontario, five leadership conferences were also designed to stimulate community organization. In northern Ontario a number of organized weaving courses have met with considerable success.

Provincial and local organizations concerned with promoting leadership in non-Indian communities have assisted in many aspects of the Indian Social Leaders' Training Program.

Child Welfare

Effective child welfare and protection services on reserves require close co-operation with provincial and municipal child welfare agencies. An outstanding development during the year was the negotiation, with Children's Aid Societies in the province of Ontario, of 19 agreements for the extension of child protection and welfare services to Indians on adjacent reserves. Formal agreements have not yet been reached in other provinces, but negotiations are continuing.

Special efforts have been made to locate additional foster homes of the highest possible standard for orphaned, neglected, or abandoned Indian children.

Family Allowances

The following table shows the number of families and children, registered as Indian, in receipt of Family Allowances as at December 31, 1956, and the method and amount of payment by province:—

Province or Territory	Number of:		Method of Payment to Family				Amount
	Families in Pay	Children in Pay	Cheque Direct	Cheque Direct c/o Agent	Agency Trust Account	In Kind	
							\$
Prince Edward Island.....	22	65	21	.....	1	.....	5,633
Nova Scotia.....	157	485	151	.....	6	.....	34,272
New Brunswick.....	294	966	289	.....	5	.....	67,007
Quebec.....	1,902	5,280	1,029	597	25	251	395,546
Ontario.....	4,508	13,872	4,137	60	58	253	981,560
Manitoba.....	2,714	7,956	2,688	12	14	.....	575,687
Saskatchewan.....	2,814	7,891	2,411	367	36	.....	575,470
Alberta.....	2,069	5,483	1,908	148	13	.....	409,400
British Columbia.....	4,232	12,697	3,876	104	245	7	913,189
Yukon and N.W.T.....	756	1,853	680	35	3	38	140,879
Total.....	19,468	56,548	17,190	1,323	406	549	4,098,643

An analysis of the statement shows that 95.1 per cent received payment by cheque, 2.1 per cent had their allowances administered through the Indian agency trust account, and 2.8 per cent received payment in kind. The total of Family Allowances paid shows an increase of \$56,413 over 1955.

Blind Persons' Allowances, Disabled Persons' Allowances, Old Age Assistance and Old Age Security.

The following table shows the number of recipients of the allowances indicated as at December 31, 1956:—

Province or Territory	Blind Persons' Allowances	Disabled Persons' Allowances	Old Age Assistance	Old Age Security
Prince Edward Island.....	1	1	4	9
Nova Scotia.....	3	6	35	89
New Brunswick.....	5	1	26	63
Quebec.....	11	21	105	462
Ontario.....	48	67	469	1,245
Manitoba.....	34	5	205	617
Saskatchewan.....	46	7	167	450
Alberta.....	19	4	143	462
British Columbia.....	72	20	256	927
Northwest Territories.....	10	.....	68	113
Yukon.....	5	1	24	94
	254	133	1,502	4,531

Care of the Aged

Whenever possible, aged persons in need of assistance are accommodated on their home reserve in familiar surroundings. Accommodation is found in private homes for those whose next of kin are not able to provide it, and a proportion of the houses built on reserves from Welfare appropriation is for the use of aged persons. Bedridden or senile cases are placed in the ordinary provincial and private institutions for the aged. Recipients of the Old Age Assistance or Old Age Security allowances are expected to contribute towards the cost of their care.

Rehabilitation of the Disabled

During the year, careful study was made of the progress of the experimental rehabilitation program established in Edmonton in 1955 to assist young handicapped Indians to become self-supporting. By March 31, 1957 more than 30 had been placed in employment in the city of Edmonton, and, with the support of the rehabilitation officers, seem to have adjusted successfully to urban life. Over 100 persons were attended to under this program during the year.

As a result of the success achieved through the Edmonton program a second project was started in Winnipeg to provide a service for handicapped Indians and Eskimos in the province of Manitoba. It is being financed, for Indians, jointly by the Indian Affairs Branch and Indian and Northern Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare, and for Eskimos, by the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The Sanatorium Board of Manitoba will operate the project. A Manitoba Indian Rehabilitation Advisory Committee was set up, composed of local officials of the federal departments concerned and representatives of private organizations and provincial and municipal governments.

Although there were only two formal rehabilitation programs in operation during the year, there has been an increasing interest throughout the Indian Affairs administrative regions in providing rehabilitation services to handicapped Indians. The number of individuals in each province who have been participating in personal rehabilitation schemes is as follows:—

British Columbia.....	12
Alberta.....	108
Saskatchewan.....	5
Manitoba.....	17
Northern Ontario.....	3
Southern Ontario.....	16
Quebec.....	2
Maritimes.....	2

Indigent Relief

Public assistance was granted to Indians unable to provide the necessities of life for themselves and their families. Although improved economic conditions on most reserves reduced the number of needy cases, the total relief costs increased by approximately 8 per cent as a result of generally higher prices for food and the addition of tomatoes and tomato juice to the standard ration as recommended by nutritionists.

During the year plans were approved for payment of relief by cheque rather than by food orders, in selected experimental areas. This method is designed to bring procedures into line with general municipal and provincial practice, to remove the stigma of relief from assistance given, and to enable the competent Indian housewife to purchase foods best suited to her requirements. If successful, this method will be extended as rapidly as the development of suitable administrative and control procedures permit.

The provision of special foods for Indians exposed to tuberculosis or convalescing after hospitalization was continued in co-operation with the medical authorities.

Education

Enrolment

During the fiscal year enrolment of Indians at educational institutions totalled 37,305, an increase of 2,168 over the previous year. The number of Indians enrolled in provincial, territorial or private schools increased by 706 to 6,272. Enrolment in schools operated by the Branch increased by 1,462 to 31,033. Of this number the classrooms of residential schools served 11,644 children, including 10,599 boarders and 1,045 day pupils. Residential schools provided home care for an additional 273 children who were enrolled in classrooms in nearby non-Indian schools. (Tables 7, 8, 9, 10 and 13).

Teaching Staff

The regular teaching staff comprised 703 teachers in day schools and hospital schools, and 356 in residential schools, a total of 1,059. An additional 40 teachers taught at seasonal schools, operated in the summer months for children who are unable to attend a day or residential school during the regular academic year. (Table 11)

At the beginning of the 1956-57 academic year, the Branch engaged senior teachers, who for classification and salary purposes are classified as principals, to assist the residential school principals. The senior teachers, under the direction of the principal, are responsible for the effective operation of the classrooms. Their duties and responsibilities are to act as consultants to the principals on all educational matters, to perform certain administrative duties required by the Branch and delegated to the senior teacher by the principal, to supervise classroom instruction in the school and to assist the principal in the development of an improved school program.

Residential schools had a staff of 262 teachers conducting regular academic classes. Two teachers were specialists in primary methods; 24 taught home economics full-time, and three part-time; 13 gave full-time instruction in industrial arts, and four gave part-time instruction.

In day schools, there were 484 regular academic classroom teachers and 12 specialists in primary methods. Four teachers taught auxiliary education classes. There were 15 full-time and six part-time teachers of home economics, and 11 full-time and two part-time teachers of industrial arts. One hundred thirteen principals were appointed, four of whom also gave instruction in home economics and one specialized in teaching agricultural science.

In hospital schools, and on isolated reserves, the Branch employed welfare teachers and welfare principals who are required to do welfare work in addition to regular classroom teaching or supervision. There were 51 welfare teachers during the year, one of whom also specialized in the teaching of home economics and another specialized in the teaching of industrial arts. One welfare teacher was assigned to the rehabilitation centre at Winnipeg. Eleven welfare principals were employed.

Table 12 shows details of industrial arts instruction and enrolment. Difference between totals in table and numbers in text above is explained by the fact that the table includes uncertificated instructors.

Before September 1, 1956, members of teaching staff were provided with accommodation as a perquisite, or were paid a lodging allowance in lieu of accommodation. The lodging allowance has now been consolidated with all salaries, and teachers who occupy Crown-owned housing pay rent and other charges at rates set by the Treasury Board.

A new salary schedule came into effect at the beginning of the 1956-57 academic year, to keep teachers' salaries in line with salaries paid in provincial school systems. (Table 14)

The salary schedule is designed to encourage teachers to improve their academic and professional qualifications. Uncertificated teachers may apply for educational leave of absence to attend a teacher-training college or a normal school, and certificated teachers are permitted to take educational leave of absence to improve their academic standing. During the year the Branch approved the granting of educational leave of absence without pay to 23 teachers.

Many teachers are taking advantage of special summer school courses provided by provincial Departments of Education to obtain or improve their teaching certificates. Seventy teachers were reclassified after obtaining additional professional credits or a change in their duties.

There were 16 more university graduates employed in Indian day and residential schools during the academic year 1956-57 than in the previous year, 70 teachers in day schools and 30 teachers in residential schools having university degrees. Eighty-six have a bachelor's degree, ten have a master's degree, and four have a doctorate.

In day schools there are 71 teachers of Indian racial origin employed. Sixty-three are regular academic classroom teachers and one specializes in the teaching of home economics. Five are principals performing supervisory duties and one specializes in agricultural science. One is a welfare teacher required to do welfare work in addition to regular classroom teaching, and one is a welfare principal who performs both welfare and supervisory duties.

Ten teachers in residential schools are of Indian racial origin. Nine are regular academic classroom teachers and one specializes in the teaching of industrial arts.

In-Service Training of Teachers

There was marked progress in in-service training of teachers in the past year, the outstanding event being a summer school course for teachers of Indian and federal schools held at the University of Alberta from July 4 to August 14. The University co-operated by providing facilities for both students and instructors at the course, as well as allowing teachers to enrol in other educational courses being given at the University. There was a joint undertaking by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources to provide the teachers of Indian and federal schools with a knowledge of Indian and Eskimo culture and its effect on the teacher's approach and methods in the classroom. Teachers from points as distant as Ontario in the east, Queen Charlotte Islands in the west and Aklavik in the north, met together to study and discuss their problems.

Other forms of in-service training consisted of Regional Inspector's directives to teachers and discussions with teacher groups and teacher institutes. The teachers of Indian schools in Alberta and Saskatchewan held conventions of their own, while in other provinces teachers attended local teachers' conventions. More and more time and thought is being given to the problem of adapting local curricula, texts and methods to meet local conditions in Indian schools.

Curriculum

The use of provincial curricula in Indian schools, as prescribed by regulations, ensures a well-organized and well-balanced program of studies for Indian pupils which is sufficiently flexible to meet most classroom situations and allows for complete integration with non-Indian schools at any grade level. The results in the classroom and in the general educational development of Indians indicate that this practice has been an important step forward in Indian education.

Textbooks and School Supplies

Textbooks in accordance with provincial curricula were provided by the Branch on a loan basis to Indian children attending Indian day, residential or hospital schools. All necessary school supplies, such as pencils, erasers, and notebooks, were provided as well.

Pupils are constantly encouraged to take part in free reading, and to help stimulate their interest the Branch has added a collection of books to every school library at the rate of one book per pupil. In some provinces it has been possible to arrange with provincial authorities for the participation of Indian schools in travelling library circuits.

To supplement the lunches brought by the children, vitaminized biscuits and milk were provided to those attending Indian schools on a day basis.

Audio-Visual Aids

Libraries of filmstrips and phonograph recordings for use in schools are being built up at strategic points. Motion picture films are usually rented to accord with local preferences, but films of general interest are available from Branch headquarters.

Filmstrips and picture books have been produced especially for Indian schools. Advice on the use of audio-visual aids and on other aspects of teaching appears periodically in the Indian School Bulletin, now in the eleventh year of publication.

Schools not served by electric power are furnished with battery-powered phonographs, radios, and other apparatus.

Sports, Physical Education and Extra-curricular Activities

In the past year the Branch embarked upon a systematic program to supply playground equipment to Indian schools. Under this program, Indian residential schools will have two satisfactory pieces of playground equipment, and Indian day schools of four or more rooms will have at least one satisfactory piece of playground equipment. The equipment consists of teeters, slides and swings.

Sports equipment was supplied, as in the past, to Indian day and residential schools and many of the school teams gave good account of themselves at hockey, softball, basketball and football.

In the field of extra-curricular activities more 4-H clubs were formed, and more cadet corps and other organized groups, while bands and choirs continued their good work in many schools. Indian pupils, as individuals and in groups, won various awards at festivals across Canada.

Edward Campbell of the Musqueam Band, Vancouver, B.C., won the Tom Longboat Trophy as the most outstanding Indian athlete of the year in Canada.

Transportation of Pupils

The cost of providing daily transportation for Indian school children shows a continual rise as a result of the increased enrolment of Indian children at non-Indian schools, most of which are beyond walking distance from Indian homes; the replacement of many one-room schools by more distantly situated consolidated day schools; and the increased enrolment in day schools of pupils who are boarding at residential schools.

In the award of contracts for public transportation, preference is accorded to persons of Indian status, if properly qualified. For water-borne transportation, only privately-owned vehicles are engaged. Some routes on land are served by Crown-owned vehicles operated by persons of Indian status. Several of the contractors or operators are Indian women.

Some residential school pupils must make the journey at the beginning and end of school terms by chartered aircraft, as their homes are in remote northern areas.

Guidance

The Guidance Program was given continued thought and direction during the year and a Guidance Manual is at present in preparation.

Discussions on guidance and testing were held with teachers of Indian schools at conventions in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario, and a program of Achievement and Diagnostic Testing agreed upon.

Vocational Training

In addition to courses in industrial arts and home economics, which form part of the regular curriculum in most Indian schools, the Branch provides pre-apprenticeship training in specialized fields, wherever possible, when requested by any group of eight or more young adults.

Indians who live close to urban centres are encouraged to enrol in night courses in carpentry, agriculture, motor mechanics, welding, handicraft, home-making and other similar vocations. For young adults who live too far from such schools, special courses are frequently given on the reserves. Industrial shops at the residential schools or day schools are used for this purpose and teachers of industrial arts or home economics co-operate with the Branch in developing suitable courses and helping in the training.

Among the most successful participants in vocational training courses are older Indians, some of whom are already established but are anxious to improve their status.

Following is a detailed statement of the types of training offered during the past year.

A. For school age pupils:

1. *In Indian schools*—Of the 66 residential schools, 49 have courses in home economics (cooking, sewing, housekeeping). Forty-seven teach woodwork. Twenty-five have courses in sheet metal work. Twenty-one teach motor mechanics. Eleven offer instruction in welding; four give courses in shoe-repairing; and three schools conduct courses in home and farm mechanics. At the larger day schools courses in home economics and industrial arts are given. Handicrafts such as leather-work, copper tooling, beadwork and weaving are emphasized at hospital schools and encouraged at other schools.
2. *In non-Indian schools*—Pupils who are recommended to continue any of the above courses are given tuition grants to study in provincial or private institutions. From the Maritimes to British Columbia pupils are registered in high schools, trade schools, vocational schools, schools of agriculture, forest ranger courses or technical institutes. A few pupils take correspondence lessons in commercial art and industrial subjects from the correspondence branches of the provincial Departments of Education.

B. For adults:

1. *At Indian schools*—Some residential and day schools offer courses in carpentry, welding or motor mechanics to male adult students. Women are offered courses in sewing, knitting and cooking. Last year, 13 schools were enlisted in this program.
2. *On the reserves*—In addition to the work done at the schools, the Branch has initiated a few short courses on reserves, including agri-

culture and homemaking courses in Alberta, guiding courses at The Pas in Manitoba, and carpentry and homemaking in the Battleford Agency in Saskatchewan.

3. *In co-operation with other authorities*—Courses in agriculture and homemaking are given at Prince Albert, sponsored by the Prince Albert Agricultural Society with the co-operation of the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan; courses in agriculture and homemaking at Olds, with the co-operation of the Alberta Department of Agriculture; courses in prospecting in northern Ontario, sponsored by the provincial Department of Mines; courses in prospecting at Bersimis with the help of the Quebec Department of Mines and the staff of Laval University; and courses for forest rangers at the provincial schools at Dorset, Ontario, and at Duchesnay, Quebec.

Higher Education

Assistance comparable to that provided for secondary and vocational school students, but on an increased scale, was given to 73 students at university or professional schools, an increase of 10 per cent over last year.

A system of scholarships amounting to \$25,000 was instituted to act as an incentive to outstanding students. To be awarded for the first time in September 1957, these scholarships will enable the winning students to continue their studies at universities or in teachers' colleges, or at nursing, technical or agricultural schools.

Adult Education

Over five million Canadian children and adults are today engaged in some form of formal education. It is therefore apparent that the gap between illiterate or meagerly educated Indian adults and the general public will constantly widen unless the Indians are given comparable educational opportunities. For this reason, the Indian Affairs Branch initiated an adult education program this year and 146 adult Indians have received instruction in basic literacy training, regular school subjects, physical training and other phases of education. Eighty of this group were enrolled in basic literacy courses.

At Kettle Point, Ontario, four people who enrolled in adult education last autumn learned sufficient in the first three months to enable them to enrol in correspondence courses at Christmas time. At another point, some Indian women were able to endorse their family allowance cheques properly for the first time in their lives as a result of adult education courses which they had attended.

The adult education program initiated by the Branch includes sport and physical education, and instruction in trades, leadership training and home improvement, in addition to literacy projects and programs to raise the educational status of those who have had some education. The emphasis at present, however, is being placed on literacy, for which a simple fundamental education program is planned similar to that successfully used by UNESCO in under-developed countries. In such a program the emphasis is placed upon learning to speak, read and write as a pre-requisite to improving the individual's immediate environment and raising his standard of living.

During the year two filmstrips were produced for the Branch by the National Film Board to assist in the fundamental education program of uneducated Indian adults. It is expected that this series will be expanded in the future.

Legislation

The Indian Act was amended in 1956 to clarify its application to Indians who do not ordinarily reside on a reserve. The responsibility as far as schooling is concerned can now be more clearly defined by federal and provincial authorities.

The effect of the amendment to Section 115, which requires an Indian child who has attained the age of six years to attend school, is already reflected in the increased enrolment of beginning pupils. Indian education in general, and more particularly the integrated program of education, has been greatly strengthened by this amendment.

Integrated Education

The number of Indian children attending non-Indian schools under group agreements, tuition grants, or other means continues to rise from year to year, with nearly 17 per cent of all Indian school children now receiving their education in non-Indian schools. During the year under review, 6,272 Indian children attended non-Indian schools, an increase of 706 or 12½ per cent over the preceding year.

To provide adequate facilities for this program of integration, the federal government has contributed towards the cost of new school plants under a series of agreements with local school authorities. Agreements were concluded with six school authorities during the year ended March 31, 1957, involving federal grants as follows:—

Maniwaki Protestant School Commission.....	\$10,633.30
Portage la Prairie School District.....	36,562.50
Sault Ste. Marie School Board.....	25,268.63
Government of Manitoba.....	15,000.00
Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation of Halifax.....	36,509.00
Government of Saskatchewan.....	8,604.00

Supervision and Inspection of Schools

Important developments in the field of supervision took place during the year. Senior teachers were appointed to the staffs of residential schools to assist the principals in the development of effective school programs and to supervise classroom instruction. Two additional supervising principals, one for the Peguis schools and one for the Manitoulin Island schools, were appointed. The inspection staff was augmented by the appointment of regional school inspectors for the Maritimes region and for the Northern Ontario region. The supervision of all Indian schools has been co-ordinated under a chief inspector, also appointed in 1956.

The development of supervision at a local or school level is particularly necessary and desirable because of the growing number of classrooms in each region and the large area to be covered by each regional school inspector.

Indian schools are inspected annually by provincial school inspectors as a service to Indian Affairs and to satisfy provincial legislation respecting private schools.

Inspection reports indicate a general improvement in all areas of instruction. Many of the teachers in Indian schools have received special in-service training in the interpretation and use of special techniques, and there now exists a greater understanding of the aims of Indian education in Canada.

A conference of Regional School Inspectors from each region held in Ottawa in November, 1956, afforded an opportunity for a general discussion of the administration and supervision of Indian schools. Topics receiving special attention and study were: school buildings, school transportation, the employment of teachers, school surveys, residential schools, integrated programs and joint agreements, tuition grants, practical arts and vocational training, school equipment and supplies, in-service training for teachers, and guidance.

Indian School Committees

To introduce a measure of democratic practice to the conduct of Indian educational matters, school committees have been formed on a number of

reserves to exercise control over certain aspects of school affairs and the expenditure of school funds, and to stimulate an interest in school work amongst parents. The minutes of the meetings of these newly-formed committees indicate a mature interest in education and a desire on the part of the members to create in parents a greater appreciation of the educational opportunities available for their children.

Liaison Activities

The Education Division of the Branch was represented during the year at the Annual Conference of the Canadian Education Association, and on the Joint Planning Commission of the Canadian Association for Adult Education. Representatives of the Division were in attendance, as well, at the Convention of the Ontario Education Association, at provincial conferences of school inspectors and teachers, and at the Short Course held in Edmonton by the Canadian Education Association. This participation in educational activities at national and provincial levels is contributing to an increasing recognition of Indian education as one aspect of the whole field of education in Canada generally.

Reserves

Reserves and Land Registry

Land requirements of bands not yet provided with all the land to which they are entitled under treaties continued to be reviewed during the year. Progress was made with regard to reserves for bands in the Fort Vermilion area in the province of Alberta. The provincial government approved, in principle, the setting aside of lands for the Slave and Tall Cree bands, involving the acquisition of new reserves, and the exchange of existing reserves of poor quality for better lands. The formal acquisition of Wabasca Indian Reserve No. 166D, containing approximately 30,000 acres, was concluded during the fiscal year.

Details of reserve lands are shown in Table 2.

The Indian reserve survey program was continued under the direction of the Surveyor General of Canada, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. On seven reserves in British Columbia, two in Alberta, one in Saskatchewan, one in Manitoba, six in Ontario, and three in Quebec, survey parties made boundary retracement surveys, interior subdivision surveys of individual holdings, section surveys, or subdivisions of waterfront properties to be leased as cottage sites.

There was an increase over the previous year in the number of transfers of land between Indians, and allotments of vacant land on reserves to band members by the various band councils. The number of Indian estates involving land assets also showed a marked increase, reflected in the volume of work with regard to Individual Land Holdings. Nine hundred and twenty-eight Certificates of Possession and 118 Certificates of Occupation were issued during the period.

Land Sales and Rights-of-Way

Nation-wide development is reflected in the number of applications received for rights-of-way over Indian reserves. Extensive highway building projects and extensions and additions to electric power distribution lines have affected the reserves, and numerous applications were received and processed during the year for easements in respect of oil and gas pipelines. Altogether 142 land sales were negotiated during the year, 132 on a cash basis and 10 on a time sale basis. Collections on land sale contracts, including cash sales, totalled \$1,731,655. Letters Patent were issued to 100 purchasers who had completed payment on their contracts.

The most significant land sale during the period under review was that affecting the Sarnia reserve. The Sarnia Band surrendered some 2,768 acres of

their reserve, negotiations with the purchasers, Chippewa Lands Limited, being carried out to a large extent by the Indians themselves. The sale price agreed upon, \$7,902,092, includes band and individual Indian interests, as well as an amount for the development of a new Indian village on a portion of the reserve that was withheld from sale.

Settlement was made by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for a number of islands in the St. Lawrence river, within the St. Regis reserve, that were flooded as a result of the Seaway development. The construction of the south channel bridge in connection with the St. Lawrence Seaway has commenced on Cornwall Island, and settlements are being negotiated with the individual Indians concerned.

At the Caughnawaga reserve in the province of Quebec, settlement negotiations are still being carried on with individual Indians whose properties were expropriated by the St. Lawrence Seaway Authority, and settlements have been reached with 144 of the 189 individuals affected by the initial expropriation. By a second expropriation the Seaway Authority acquired a further 4.62 acres for the construction of a railway spurline. Properties of five individuals were affected thereby, and one settlement was concluded during the year.

The construction of a canal also necessitated the relocation of the main highway through the Caughnawaga reserve and a third area, of approximately 100 acres, was expropriated for that purpose. This transaction involves 19 individuals and groups as well as the band, and settlement negotiations are pending.

Construction disturbed the existing water supplies and sewage facilities in a portion of the village, and tenders have been invited for the installation of a water and sewage system which is to include a sewage treatment plant.

During the year the Veterans' Land Act administration appraised 170 unsold islands in the St. Lawrence River between Brockville and Kingston. These islands are to be offered for sale to the general public during August 1957.

Land Leases

There has been a general increase in the leasing of Indian lands throughout the country. Revenue from rentals reached a total of \$1,218,378 from 3,739 leases and permits in effect, excluding oil and timber leases, permits and licences. New leases completed during the year numbered 552 and of 716 leases which expired, 438 were renewed.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

At the beginning of the fiscal year an office was opened in Calgary with a petroleum engineer in charge, to provide expert supervision of the development of petroleum and natural gas resources on Indian lands, and to serve as a point of liaison between the oil industry, the Indian agencies and administrative headquarters at Ottawa.

During the year a study was made of the Indian Oil and Gas Regulations, with a view to adapting them to changed conditions. With the assistance of industry and of provincial governments, major revisions were drafted and at the year-end were being examined by the federal Department of Justice.

Oil production from 46 wells on the Pigeon Lake reserve, about 45 miles southwest of Edmonton, provided royalties totalling an estimated \$1,120,000. Royalties from 25 oil wells on the Stony Plain reserve, a few miles west of Edmonton, amounted to approximately \$136,000. Natural gas is also produced on the reserve. Production of gas from the Alexander reserve, north of Edmonton, commenced last September with the completion of the gas pipelines to Wabamun and Hinton. Oil production increased on the Samson reserve at Hobbema and gas was marketed from there for the first time in January 1957.

During the year eight wells were drilled on reserves in Alberta, three of which are capable of producing oil or gas. Three additional wells were still drilling at the year-end. Two wells were drilled on reserves in Saskatchewan, both of which were abandoned.

Geological and geophysical explorations were carried out on a number of reserves in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario, by the holders of the petroleum rights.

During the fiscal year, 186 new and renewal contracts were written, bringing the number of contracts in force at the end of the year to 492. Oil rights were disposed of by tender on parcels comprising 303,185 acres for a total of \$400,884, an average of \$1.32 per acre. Total receipts from sales, rentals and royalties amounted to \$2,214,550.

Mining

There is at present no production of ore from Indian reserves, but there is considerable prospecting activity. Under the Indian Quartz Mining Regulations, 28 prospector's permits were issued, 24 claims were recorded and 111 claims were cancelled during the year ended March 31, 1957.

Receipts, chiefly from sales of sand and gravel, totalled \$77,312.

Timber and Forest Products

Receipts from the management of timber resources on Indian reserves totalled \$692,356, of which \$495,645 represented dues paid into band funds by Indians cutting reserve timber under permits.

Fifty-one forest fires were reported and \$30,887.48 was expended from Indian band funds and parliamentary appropriations to meet fire fighting costs.

There was continued progress in placing the forested Indian reserves under some form of sustained-yield forest management, particularly in northern Ontario, where most reserves are now operating under an allowable annual cut.

Preliminary discussions were held with provincial officials in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with a view to obtaining an inventory of the forest resources on the reserves, and these provinces have agreed to supply most of the data required.

A brief examination of the timber resources on reserves in British Columbia was carried out by the Branch forest engineer. The resulting recommendation for an early forest management program is expected to be implemented next year, utilizing the services of consultant foresters.

Membership

During the fiscal year the Registrar made decisions on 27 inclusion protests under Section 9 of the Indian Act.

Requests were received to refer the Registrar's decisions on 64 protests to judges for review, and these were referred to County or District Court judges in the district where the individuals concerned resided, and decisions were duly received. The final result of inclusion protests under Section 9 of the Indian Act is that 2,001 individuals were confirmed in membership and 21 individuals removed from membership.

Indian Estates

Continued progress was made towards the clearance of the backlog of unsettled estates, 1,420 being concluded as compared with 1,048 during the previous fiscal year. Six hundred sixty-seven estates were opened for administration.

It is the practice to assign personnel from the estates investigating staff to duty at Indian agencies where shortage of agency staff makes it difficult for the Indian Superintendent to deal with the backlog of estates work. As at the end of the fiscal year, estates investigators were on duty at agencies in British Columbia, Ontario and Quebec. This practice is resulting in the settlement of a gratifying number of contentious estates and land ownership problems.

Trusts and Annuities

The Indian Trust Fund

The Indian Trust Fund, representing moneys held by the Government of Canada on behalf of various Indian bands, totalled \$27,656,560.66 at March 31, 1957. Of this amount, \$22,171,130.21 was in Capital Account and \$5,485,430.45 in Revenue Account. The following table indicates the growth of the Fund for each of the fiscal years from March 31, 1952 to March 31, 1957:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1952.....	\$21,359,035.09
1953.....	22,541,954.21
1954.....	23,032,903.73
1955.....	24,016,802.77
1956.....	26,192,988.89
1957.....	27,656,560.66

The amount in the Fund increased by \$1,463,571.77 during the past year, although during the same period expenditures were in excess of \$7,000,000—an increase of more than \$1,000,000 over the previous year's expenditure. Indian band councils are continuing to show increased care in the preparation of budgets and in the allocation of their funds.

Included in the expenditures from the Trust Fund during the year were the following:—

<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Agricultural assistance.....	\$863,387.22
Destitute relief.....	584,187.61
Construction and maintenance of Band property.....	299,473.84
Housing.....	729,112.16
Roads and bridges.....	360,682.34

Income to the Trust Fund from all sources during the year amounted to \$8,619,172.39.

Annuities

Annuity moneys totalling \$428,062.00 were distributed to 77,034 Indians in accordance with the provisions of the various treaties. The number of Indians receiving annuities increased by 1,222 over the total of 75,812 in 1955-56.

Personal Savings

At the end of the year money on deposit with the Branch in 2,508 individual savings accounts totalled \$962,292.05. Efforts are being continued to encourage Indians to make greater use of local banking facilities, and progress is being made in this direction with respect to ordinary savings. However, it is necessary to hold estate funds in trust for minors and mentally incompetent Indians.

Band Loans

During the fiscal year, applications for loans from band funds were received from 129 Indians. Of this number 103 received loans which totalled \$69,119.26, the average loan being \$671.06. The sums advanced were for the following purposes:—

<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Purchase of livestock.....	\$12,100.00
Purchase of farm equipment.....	38,394.32
Purchase of land and buildings.....	5,032.50
Construction of new buildings (dwellings and farm buildings).....	7,000.00
Repairs to buildings.....	4,127.44
Miscellaneous purchases.....	2,465.00
Total.....	\$69,119.26

A total of 113 band loans aggregating \$72,662.31 were fully retired during the year.

Band Property Insurance

Fire insurance for a total coverage of \$1,555,652.00 was carried on properties owned by Indian bands. New coverage and renewals totalling \$810,282.00 were arranged during the year at a cost of \$8,185.99 to the Trust Funds of Indian bands. The sum of \$293.75 was paid in claims in respect of wind damage to the Moravian Band Council Hall which had been constructed out of band funds.

Enfranchisement

Enfranchisements of Indians during the past fiscal year totalled 841 as compared with 756 in the previous year. Moneys paid to Indians on their enfranchisement amounted to \$325,656.35.

The number of Indians enfranchised in each province was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 1; Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 11; Quebec, 38; Ontario, 261; Manitoba, 127; Saskatchewan, 103; Alberta, 102; British Columbia, 162; Northwest Territories, 16; Yukon, 14.

Fifty-two applications for enfranchisement were not approved.

The application for enfranchisement made by the Metlakatla Band of the province of British Columbia was approved in principle by the Department some years ago, but the committee appointed to inquire into the enfranchisement recommended that, because of a change in the attitude of the band members and in their economy, the application should not be approved. This recommendation was accepted by the Department.

The committee appointed to inquire into the application for enfranchisement from the Michel Band, in the province of Alberta, recommended its enfranchisement. This recommendation was approved by the Minister and at the close of the fiscal year the details of the enfranchisement were being studied.

During the year two other bands, one in Saskatchewan and the other in Ontario, expressed an interest in band enfranchisement and began a study of the subject.

Engineering and Construction

Additional school accommodation for Indian children again constituted the major type of construction undertaken in the 1956-57 building program.

As the fiscal year opened, buildings under construction comprised 29 day schools in single and multiple classroom units, multiple classroom blocks at seven existing residential schools, and three new residential schools with self-contained classrooms. Of the foregoing, 28 new day schools, seven classroom blocks at

existing residential schools, and two new residential schools at Moose Factory, Ontario, and Dauphin, Manitoba, were completed and brought into operation.

During the year, construction was started on 24 new day schools in single and multiple classroom units, and ten of these were completed. In addition, a new classroom block was begun at the Cecilia Jeffrey Residential School at Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.

Altogether, 38 new day schools, two residential schools, and seven classroom blocks were brought into operation by the close of the fiscal year, providing a total of 76 new classrooms exclusive of accommodation for industrial and household science.

A contract was awarded for the construction of a new residential school at Wabasca, Alberta, on which operations are scheduled to start early in the 1957-58 fiscal year.

Renovation and maintenance of educational buildings and staff residences, with their mechanical services, was given continuing attention throughout the year.

Other operations included the construction of offices and residences for agency field staff and Indians, as well as buildings to house agency equipment and vehicles; the investigation and survey work required for new road construction; and the construction of roads and bridges, water supply and sewage disposal systems, power installations, and irrigation and erosion control works. Repairs and improvements to existing works and structures were also undertaken.

The Provincial Picture

British Columbia

High wages in industry, logging camps and power projects continued to attract increased numbers of Indians from coastal and interior regions to permanent and seasonal employment. The benefits of this work can be seen in better living conditions and in home improvements on the reserves.

Increased employment opportunities within the province resulted in a marked reduction in the number of Indian families who migrate annually from reserves in the lower mainland and Vancouver Island areas to the State of Washington to accept seasonal farm work and fruit picking on farms and orchards.

An increased number of Indian families from the northern parts of the province took advantage of the seasonal work offered by industrial and resource development. In the past, these people derived their livelihood from trapping on registered traplines, but, because of subnormal returns from the marketing of pelts, they have now changed their locations to points where advantage can be taken of seasonal employment.

The favorable weather conditions prevailing throughout the year under review enabled the Indians of British Columbia to improve their economic position, especially in farming and fishing. The coastal Indian families engaged in commercial fishing and employed in fish canneries enjoyed, in most regions, a marked increase in revenue over the previous year. This made it possible for a number of Indian fishermen to reduce accumulated indebtedness against their fishing boats and gear. A reduction in the total salmon catch was offset by increased prices received in marketing, though in the northern coastal region returns from sockeye salmon were severely restricted because of protective measures taken to conserve the rapidly dwindling stocks of that species in the Skeena river system. The herring catch and halibut landings were extensive, with returns exceeding those of recent years, but a sharp reduction in the quantity and value of clams produced during the year adversely affected a number of Indian families depending on this work to augment their income.

Commercial fishing licences were issued to 2,769 Indian fishermen, a slight decrease in licences issued over recent years. On the other hand, greater numbers of Indian workers from coastal areas were employed in logging camps and lumber mills.

Indian families engaged in full-time farming enjoyed a satisfactory season. Hay and cereal crops were harvested in sufficient quantity to carry livestock through the winter without additional fodder requirements. There was a continued improvement in crop rotation methods, as well as an increase in land clearing, with additional acreage brought under cultivation. Because of stringent regulations affecting the production of milk, several Indian dairy farmers throughout the Fraser valley changed their chief source of revenue from dairying to beef cattle production, and others improved their barns and outbuildings and continued dairy farming in a progressive manner. Indian ranchers throughout the Williams Lake, Kamloops, Nicola, and Okanagan agencies experienced a satisfactory year with a notable increase in the number of heifers added to their foundation herds. Financial returns from marketing cattle remained fairly steady even though prices decreased from the previous year. This stability is attributed to improved ranch practice and more economical operation. As with the non-Indian farm population, an increased number of Indian farmers' and ranchers' sons have been drawn from their agricultural pursuits by higher wages offered in logging camps and in industry.

The harvesting of Christmas trees from Indian reserves continues to provide lucrative seasonal employment to Indian families in the Kootenay, Kamloops, and Williams Lake agencies, whose reserves marketed over 500,000 Christmas trees. A portion of the stumpage funds received by the various Indian bands was spent with encouraging results to employ Indians for the pruning, thinning, and general propagation of timber on the Indian reserve areas from which this annual crop was taken. Approximately 65 million f.b.m. of saw logs were sold from Indian reserves in British Columbia, providing employment to Indian workers and stumpage revenue to the various Indian bands involved.

Land irrigation projects in the form of new construction and improvements and repairs to existing irrigation systems were carried out on fourteen Indian reserves throughout the interior of the province.

New domestic water systems were installed in four Indian villages, and repairs and improvements were completed to twelve existing reserve water systems.

Two new bridges and two new wharves were constructed and river erosion control measures were effectively carried out on two reserves.

A total of 162 new homes were erected and repairs and improvements to 355 homes made through the use of tribal trust funds, Indian family savings, and family labour. Other homes were completed and improved by Indian families from their own resources.

Five additional Homemakers' Clubs were formed during the year on Indian reserves at Masset, Deadman's Creek, Neskainlith, Seabird Island, Toquaht and Port Simpson, bringing the number of clubs operating on reserves in British Columbia to 25. These clubs continue to play a major part in the advancement of their communities.

A successful Leadership Training Course of one week's duration was held at Kamloops with 23 Indian delegates in attendance. Through co-operation with provincial, municipal and private agencies, social welfare services to Indian families throughout many areas in the province continue to improve.

New day schools were constructed on the Adams Lake, Opitsaht, Quatsino and Tanakteuk reserves. Existing schools at Port Simpson and Pemberton were enlarged to accommodate increased enrolment. Continued integration of Indian school children in the Bella Coola area was assured through Branch

participation in the expansion of the public school at Hagensborg. In addition, academic work and special courses, such as first aid instruction, were given in night classes conducted for the adults of several reserves. A survey of the employment of Indian graduates of provincial vocational schools indicated a high percentage of permanent employment closely comparable to the record of non-Indian graduates. Continued improvement in school attendance has in many communities been the result of increased Parent-Teacher Association activity.

Yukon Territory

The economic position of the 1,700 Indians in the Yukon remained normal during the year. Fewer Indians engaged in domestic trapping, fishing and hunting, although these occupations remained the chief source of employment. Many of the younger Indians are turning from the trapline to seek employment elsewhere, an increasing number finding work on the various construction projects in the vicinity of Whitehorse, in wood camps, and in guiding and prospecting. Through the co-operation of the large mining companies, the number of Indians employed in mining is increasing annually.

Climatic and soil conditions in the Yukon do not lend themselves to agricultural pursuits, except in the Dawson area. Vegetables were successfully grown, with yields above average.

Progress was made towards improving housing conditions despite the nomadic way of life of the bands in some areas. Five new houses were completed and thirteen repaired.

The number of Indian children attending territorial schools increased to sixty-five. Twelve are attending high school and one girl is taking nurse's training in Edmonton.

The Mayo Indian day school was closed November 1, 1956, because of decreased enrolment. The remaining children now attend the territorial school or the Carcross Indian residential school.

Alberta

Despite recent rapid development of other industries, agriculture continues to hold its historically important place in Alberta's economy and remains the chief source of livelihood for the Indians of the province. Land area under cultivation increased by approximately 4,000 acres during the year. Production of all grains increased slightly to approximately 1,280,000 bushels, a slight decrease in the production of wheat being offset by a corresponding increase in coarse grains. Wheat marketing restrictions have been a factor in the trend to larger acreages of coarse grains.

Indian farmers acquired 58 more tractors, bringing the total to over 400 for the Indians of the province, and there were comparative increases in other types of individually owned farm implements.

Although livestock inventories increased on some reserves, there was a net decrease of about 500 head, leaving the count for the year, after marketing, at 16,210 head of cattle. The Bands continued to supply foundation stock to young people on their reserves, and the Branch supplied additional breeding stock to Indians in northern areas.

The second annual conference of representatives of Indian Councils and Branch field staff, held at the Bullhead Community Hall, Sarcee Reserve, in January 1957, marked a forward step in farming and ranching development. Delegates from all agencies in southern and central Alberta reached agreement on methods of improving and giving greater stability to this important industry.

The sale of forest products also provided the native people in several areas with opportunities to earn income. The Hobbema Indians cut 600,000 fence

posts for an approximate return of \$25,000; the Stony-Sarcee Indians cut and sold 2,600,000 f.b.m. of spruce logs; the Peigan Indians produced 1,390,000 f.b.m. of spruce and fir from their timber limit; and Indians in the Lesser Slave Lake area shared in the new pulpwood industry by producing in excess of 4,000,000 f.b.m. of black and white poplar and green spruce for an approximate return of \$91,000.

Forest conservation is attracting Indians in northern areas. Those at Lesser Slave Lake are co-operating with the provincial Department of Lands and Forests in the provision of fire protection on their reserves, and services of Indians in the northwestern part of the province are much in demand for fire fighting.

The rapid development of Alberta's resources has stimulated a desire on the part of an increasing number of the native people to share in the progress by securing employment away from their reserves. Over 300 Indians took full-time employment and nearly 2,000 took seasonal employment during the year. While the majority were attracted to the lumbering, construction, agriculture, and petroleum industries, an appreciable number have taken jobs as office clerks, stenographers, nursing aides, and domestic workers, and in a variety of other occupations. The largest single movement of seasonal labor, mainly from the north, was to the sugar beet fields of southern Alberta. A few remained on farms there over the winter, to return to the beet fields in the spring. Small groups shared in the construction of the Mid-Canada radar line, the West Coast Transmission line, highway construction projects and similar ventures. Although some continued in this employment during the winter, the majority of the seasonal workers returned to their reserves and home grounds, particularly in the north.

Depressed conditions in the fur trade had an adverse effect on real income derived from this source, although registered traplines held by Indians increased from 970 to 1,005 during the year.

Seventy thousand pounds of elk meat were obtained from National Parks and boxed, sharp-frozen, and shipped to northern reserves for issue in time of need. Hides obtained from this slaughter were distributed to the Indians to encourage production of handicraft articles and clothing.

A financially successful commercial trout fishing project was conducted at Lake Claire for the Indians in the Athabasca agency, and Indians at Cold Lake and other points participated in similar ventures.

In the field of education, the school construction program continued with the completion of a classroom block at Wabasca, and the start on construction of day schools at Fox Lake and Whitefish Lake reserves. A contract was let for a large dormitory block at Wabasca, and several temporary classrooms were opened on other reserves. An increasing number of Indian students attended non-Indian schools following inauguration of bus service at Saddle Lake, Kehewin and other reserves.

Indians continued to show an increasing interest in vocational training. Courses in agriculture and home economics at the Olds School of Agriculture were followed by 50 young men and women. Courses in welding were offered at Calgary and a number of the trainees are now serving apprenticeships in this trade. About 40 young people are engaged in training courses in nursing, stenography, agriculture and other vocations.

Special courses in farm mechanics, carpentry, animal husbandry, and industrial road equipment operation were held during the winter on reserves in the Edmonton, Hobbema, Stony-Sarcee, Blackfoot, Blood and Peigan agencies. Indian Homemakers' Clubs at several points were active in assisting with the

daily program. These courses were well attended, indicating an increasing desire on the part of the Indians to prepare themselves for employment and to take greater advantage of local resources.

The home improvement program continued on a number of reserves. One hundred and sixty new dwellings were erected and 355 homes were repaired. Construction was begun on 24 new dwellings. Rural electrification was extended on the Sarcee and Stony Plain reserves, and the Blood Council appropriated funds to begin a five year program to provide power for domestic consumption on their large reserve.

One of the most encouraging developments in the province is the increasing interest shown by several bands, through their Councils, in the administration of their own affairs. Agricultural and grazing leases, along with petroleum and natural gas leases and royalties, continued to earn substantial revenues for band funds and the budgeting and expenditure of these funds for a variety of purposes has afforded Indian Councils an excellent opportunity to acquire sound business experience and initiative. For example, the Council on the Wabamun reserve, west of Edmonton, shortly after its election, began actively to supervise public works and building projects on its reserve. Other Councils have responded in a like manner.

Northwest Territories

The continued decline in fur prices and its effect on the hunting and trapping industry was to some extent compensated for by increased employment opportunities resulting from the quickening tempo of development in the region. Although Indians who remained away from settlements and lived in areas where game was in reasonably good supply were able to provide for themselves fairly well, the year's activities seemed to confirm the tendency for the younger people to find their way into other occupations.

During the past summer, construction projects at all settlements in the Fort Norman Indian agency except Forts Liard, Wrigley and Franklin, provided employment opportunities for most of the Indians in that area. The majority of the Fort Liard Indians worked for a geophysical survey party there, the Fort Wrigley Indians were employed all summer on river transportation, and some of the Fort Norman and Fort Franklin Indians obtained employment with transportation and airline companies at Norman Wells.

About 50 heads of families in the Yellowknife agency found employment in mining ventures at Snowdrift, Rayrock and Yellowknife, and a like number worked at construction and other jobs at Yellowknife and Hay River. Other small groups were employed on survey crews, road construction work and other seasonal ventures. Fire fighting attracted quite a few of these people, and an increasing number took part in summer commercial fishing enterprises on Great Slave Lake.

Generally speaking, employment opportunities were available throughout the summer season resulting in the temporary improvement of living standards.

The Indians remaining in the settlements continued to show an increasing interest in gardening. Gardens were planted in nearly all the settlements and, with the help of the Branch, the Indians broke up a large garden plot at Two Islands and extended the acreage at Jean Marie River. Unfortunately the cool summer and early frost had a serious effect on this program.

Small sawmills were shipped in to Jean Marie River and Fort Franklin to enable the Indians to process local lumber for housing improvements, and to acquire practical experience to equip them either for commercial production or to take jobs with lumbering companies operating in the north. Twenty new houses were constructed, 91 repaired, and construction was started on 11 new dwellings

in the region. The Fort Franklin Indians particularly made appreciable strides in improving their living standards in this way.

Since hunting and trapping provide the main source of revenue for Indians in this region, many turned their attention to these pursuits when the summer construction program was concluded. However, prices dropped off about one-third during the trapping season, and during the winter the number of Indians participating in this industry decreased accordingly. Consequently, there was a further reduction in real income from hunting and trapping.

Although game hunts were organized in both agencies, results in the Yellowknife agency were discouraging because of the scarcity of caribou. However, moose were fairly plentiful in the general Mackenzie River region and, with transportation arranged by the Branch, the Franklin and Good Hope Indians, in addition to meeting their winter requirements, were able to bring in about 8,000 pounds of meat for summer storage in their reefers. Walk-in freezers were built at Forts McPherson, Good Hope and Simpson, and will be completed next year with the installation of electrical equipment. The completion of these three freezers will provide the Indians in all the larger settlements with summer cold storage plants.

In November, 62 Fort Rae and Trout Rock Indians took part in an organized domestic fishing project at Trout Rock, with the Branch supplying fishing gear, transportation and food supplies. The venture was a success with the catch exceeding 100,000 pounds. The commercial fishing project at Hay River was operated again this year, and those who participated received a good return for the winter months.

Indians in a few centres took log cutting contracts to obtain winter income. The Fort Norman and Fort Good Hope Indians cut piles for ultimate delivery to the site at East 3, while the Fort Rae Indians received payment for about 1,500 logs to construct a number of new dwellings next year.

Saskatchewan

Agriculture continues to provide a livelihood for nearly two-thirds of the Indian population of Saskatchewan. Though last year most crops suffered frost damage, the 96,696 acres sown to field crops yielded 1,913,667 bushels of wheat, coarse grains and flax, and 2,056,017 pounds of rapeseed. Of the above acreage, 43,610 acres were farmed by the Indians themselves, and produced 852,091 bushels of field crops, mainly grain, and 197,700 pounds of rapeseed. Revolving Fund loans have helped establish an increasing number of Indian families in farming, especially through the purchase of stock for livestock breeding.

The Moose Woods Band again took several "firsts" and a "championship" for cattle entered in the Saskatoon Feeder Show.

During the year some 50 young Indian men and women attended a short course in agriculture and home economics at Prince Albert, financed by the Indian Affairs Branch and operated under the auspices of the Extension Department, University of Saskatchewan.

The emphasis being placed on diversified farming throughout the province enables an increasing number of Indians residing in agricultural areas to find year-round employment with non-Indian farmers. This group is largely comprised of married couples, many of whom are supplied with modern living accommodation.

Some Indians are employed as permanent railway section hands, while others have seasonal employment on railway extra gangs. An increasing number are finding steady employment in neighbouring cities and towns in such work as trucking and plumbing.

The traditional pursuits of fishing and trapping continued to be a significant source of income and employment. Revenue derived from fishing amounted to

\$121,263, and from trapping \$408,923. Natural resource development in the northern areas of the province has improved the living standards of the Indian population, and has opened up entirely new fields of endeavour. Through practical demonstration, together with increased education, the Indians have become increasingly conservation conscious, and appear to recognize its importance to their future welfare.

The Indians of northern Saskatchewan have proved outstanding in fire fighting and fire control methods, and are now looked upon by provincial officials as among the principal guardians of the Saskatchewan forests. In 1957, provincial authorities will hold a school on the Montreal Lake Indian reserve to train some 80 Indian men in handling modern forest fire fighting equipment, in map reading, and in lookout tower work.

During the past year there has been a noticeable decrease in the area under petroleum contracts, with a resulting drop in revenue to Indian bands. Some interest has been shown by mining companies in the possibilities of potash deposits discovered in the Crooked Lake agency, where exploration leases have been arranged.

During the year ended March 31, 1957, 177 new homes were constructed and 283 were repaired, over two-thirds of the cost being met from band funds and personal contributions on the part of the Indians concerned.

There were 24 miles of new roads built on three of the six reserves in the Crooked Lake agency by Department-owned equipment and an additional 54½ miles elsewhere in the province.

A change in the attitude of the older Indians toward the education of the younger generation is increasingly apparent; they now realize the importance of education and consider it a necessity. This is shown in improved school attendance, and in the increasing number of Indian young people who are voluntarily seeking higher education after completing elementary and high school. There are 211 pupils attending high school and five at university; 10 are training as nurses' aides or as nurses, two as laboratory technicians, three as teachers, and one as a radio technician; and two are taking business courses.

The educational program has been expanded, especially on the reserves, and more stress is being laid on manual training with three additional full-time instructors working in the Touchwood, Battleford and Duck Lake agencies.

Sixteen new classrooms were constructed during the year, and repairs were made to 41 day schools and 7 residential schools.

Manitoba

Employment conditions during the year were particularly good, with more than 1,000 Indians placed in gainful employment, much of it of a seasonal nature. Indians found work in railway maintenance, pulpwood operations, defence projects, pipeline construction, mining and hydro developments in the north, and the sugar beet industry in the south.

The base metal mining developments in the Moak and Mystery Lake area supplied employment for a large number, and future development is being closely watched to take advantage of any increase in demand.

Pulpwood operations again played an important role in the Indian economy. A number of operations on reserves or on Crown lands in the vicinity of reserves provided seasonal employment to Indians of nine bands.

Through most of the province late season trapping activity was hampered by unfavourable conditions, though fur prices remained steady. Beaver trapping netted \$165,088 for 13,824 pelts. There were 181,420 muskrats taken on the Summerberry Muskrat Ranch shared equally by Indian and non-Indian trappers

under federal-provincial agreement. Indians again played an important part in the conservation of big game. Professional Indian wolf hunters accounted for 174 wolves and cubs during the whelping season.

Commercial fishing operations and revenue derived from the industry varied considerably throughout the province. Production on Lake Winnipeg was again at an all-time low but northern operations were more profitable, with the catch limit taken early in the season under ideal conditions. Here again, the trend was away from the fishing grounds to more lucrative pursuits.

There are just over 1,100 cattle owned by Indians in Manitoba. This is a slight decline from the previous year. With few exceptions, there is a lack of interest among the Indians in cattle raising. Many reserves are too isolated to render veterinary and breeding services economical, and hay and grazing lands have been flooded. However, on some reserves cattle raising has been successful and it is hoped to stimulate interest on other reserves shown by investigation to be suitable for the purpose.

The total area of land under cultivation on Indian reserves in the province during the past year was 33,901 acres, a slight decrease from the previous year. Grain production totalled 219,829 bushels.

The wild rice crop on the Whiteshell Forest reserve was put up for tender and realized nearly \$11,000 for a total production of 27,210 pounds. Pickers in the East Lake Winnipeg area also harvested a good crop.

Seneca root picking is a source of considerable income to Indians in most agencies in the province except Nelson River and Clandeboye. Fisher River agency Indians received in excess of \$80,000 from this source during the year.

Frog gathering, a comparative innovation in Indian industry, was quite profitable. At least \$13,000 is known to have been realized from this activity in the year under review.

The tourist industry in northern Manitoba supplied employment for guides and domestics and provided earnings of \$17,625 for Indians of the God's Lake, Island Lake and Oxford House Bands. To further their training in this respect, a course in guiding was given by the Branch in co-operation with the provincial Game and Fisheries Branch. Twenty men were given instruction over a ten-day period.

Road construction and maintenance was carried out by contract or by the use of government-owned road equipment. The province participated in some projects. Twenty-two miles of new road were constructed, 10.5 miles of right-of-way were cleared to permit later road construction, and 11.5 miles of existing roads were improved. Electric power and light was made available to the Lake St. Martin reserve by the construction of nine miles of power line, bringing to 72 the number of electrical consumers in the Fisher River agency. In the Dauphin agency, extensions to existing installations were made on the Pine Creek and Ebb and Flow reserves.

During the year, 136 new houses were built and repairs and improvements made to 404.

Emphasis continues to be placed on the expansion of classroom accommodation. Two-room day schools were provided during the year at Brokenhead, Fort Alexander and Lake St. Martin reserves. One-room day schools were completed on the Waywayseecappo and Norway House reserves. One three-room day school replacing three one-room day schools was constructed at Norway House. These projects have provided modern classroom accommodation for some 330 Indian children.

The school population is increasing rapidly and a growing interest in education is being exhibited by both parents and children. To fit Indians for employment off the reserves, manual training and home economics courses are receiving

more emphasis, particularly in the larger schools. Increasing numbers of adult Indians are taking advantage of both academic and vocational training courses where these are available. During the past year one registered nurse, a number of stenographers, a watch repair technician, an auto mechanic and a radio-television technician were among the young Indians who entered employment in non-Indian communities after vocational training.

There is an increasing number of young people receiving high school education and an increase in the number of children enrolled in provincial schools. Three joint agreements for integrated education were entered into during the year.

Two Leadership Training Courses for Indians were held, one at The Pas and one at Norway House. Both courses were fully attended and well received. A Leadership Course was also held in Winnipeg, in conjunction with the Greater Winnipeg Welfare Council, in which both Indians and Metis participated.

Northern Ontario

The general economy of the Indian population in the northern Ontario region improved during the past year. Though hunting, trapping, fishing and lumbering are still basic to their economic welfare, many Indians were employed in construction work on such projects as the Mid-Canada radar line and electric power and industrial projects. Indians were also employed in mining at Kirkland Lake, Red Lake and other areas.

Many Indian bands possess commercial fishing licences, but the greater part of the catch is used for food, only a relatively small part being put up for sale. Nonetheless, the commercial fisheries developed at Sandy Lake and James Bay last summer provided a good living for the licencees.

There is an excellent return from wild rice and from blueberries, wild rice especially finding a developing market as a table delicacy. In the past season, the wild rice crop was only average, though blueberries were plentiful.

Forest operations continue to be a major source of income, as demand for wood from the reserves is constant. This demand is expected to increase as a new pulp mill has been opened in the region. Moreover, employment in woods work off the reserves was excellent in the year past. Several timber licences were negotiated with the provincial government, providing cutting rights near Indian reserves which will be of great value to Indians whose reserves have been cut-over or burned-over. A program of reforestation is now under way, with another reserve added to the program as a result of last year's bad fire season.

An additional seven classrooms were added through new construction, and repairs were made to both residential and day schools. A considerable number of children attended non-Indian schools with encouraging results, and several joint agreements for integrated education were negotiated during the year.

There has been an increase in the number of children continuing high school and technical training, and a companion increase in special training for teaching and nursing.

Courses in weaving were held at Whitefish Bay, Serpent River, and West Bay reserves, and courses in basketry and feltwork were held in reserves in the Sault Ste. Marie agency. In these craft courses valuable assistance was given by the Community Programs Branch of the provincial Department of Education.

Homemakers' Clubs were active and took the lead in a number of community activities. The first Northern Ontario Homemakers' Conference was held on the Serpent River reserve at Cutler, Ontario, during the year.

During the past year 32 children were taken care of by local Children's Aid Societies.

The housing improvement program was continued, with 128 new houses built and 319 repaired.

Southern Ontario

The general prosperity evident throughout southern Ontario during the fiscal year has reflected in a better living standard for many of its Indian population. Industry in the southwestern part of the province continued to use more Indian labour and in the southeastern part of Ontario, particularly in the Cornwall district, the St. Lawrence Seaway and Power Project provided jobs for Indians in the construction trades. A number were also employed in the uranium mines in the Bancroft district.

The increase in industrial employment has reduced farming operations on many Indian reserves, as in many non-Indian communities, to a part-time occupation, though the acreage under cultivation has not decreased.

Requests by non-Indians for land leases on Indian reserves has increased considerably. Such leases provide a very substantial revenue for Indians on some reserves, particularly in the southwestern part of the province.

The Band-owned sawmill operation at Christian Island resulted in the cutting and sale of nearly 280,000 f.b.m. of lumber, and wages paid as a result of this operation assisted greatly in improving the economic condition of this isolated community. A cottage site survey has already been completed and many cottages will be constructed for leasing. The building and leasing program will help improve employment conditions on the island.

The Walpole Island Band benefited by approximately \$26,000 from the sale of hunting permits and duck hunting licences on the reserve. Indian trappers were assisted in marketing muskrat pelts through bi-weekly fur sales held on the reserves with as many as 5,000 pelts being offered at one time.

A two-classroom school with residence was built in the Chenail district of the St. Regis agency, bringing to 99 the total number of classrooms operating on Indian reserves in this region. There are 704 Indian students attending non-Indian primary and secondary schools, including 23 Indian children from Parry Island reserve now attending Parry Sound Public School as a result of a joint agreement worked out with the Parry Sound School Board.

School committees were established by the Indian Councils on the Six Nations and Walpole Island reserves.

Thirty-three houses were constructed for Indians and 70 were repaired through contributions from welfare appropriation, band funds, and individual Indians.

Main roads on Indian reserves continue to show improvement. New power graders with snow removal attachments were acquired for the St. Regis and Tyendinaga agencies. The lighter grader in use at St. Regis was reconditioned and sent to Walpole Island reserve where no snow removal problem exists and where it can be used to improve roads and drainage. Hard surfacing of the road through the Six Nations reserve was continued.

Several miles of primary transmission line were built to supply electric power to Indian homes and day schools in the St. Regis reserve.

Agreements have been completed and presented for approval whereby the services of Children's Aid Societies will be extended to reserves in nine Indian agencies.

Thirty delegates attended the Homemakers' Conference held on the Sarnia reserve. Leadership Training Courses were conducted at Caradoc, Walpole Island, Mud Lake, Cape Croker, Saugeen and Kettle Point reserves.

Quebec

During the past year increased employment was reported from the various agencies in the Quebec region.

In Bersimis, the Quebec Hydro Commission employed some 50 Indians on work expected to last from one and a half to two years. All other able-bodied Indians from this agency were employed in woods operations, fishing, guiding and trapping.

In the Abitibi area, forestry operations employed a greater number of Indians than in the past; and in the Pointe Bleue area, 40 to 60 Indians have been working steadily for various firms engaged in mining, forestry and manufacturing. Also at Pointe Bleue, a program of reconstructing the road through the reserve was begun in the autumn 1956.

Near Caughnawaga, employment was at its peak during the last fiscal year when many Indians obtained work from the different companies engaged in Seaway operations. This does not take into account the steel workers who are regularly employed either in Canada or in the U.S.A. on construction projects. Another group is employed at a local golf club and yet another at a stone quarry, both on the reserve.

Practically all the Indians from the Seven Islands area who were able to work were employed either in Seven Islands or at the vast iron ore mining project at Knob Lake, in the New Quebec-Labrador region. A large movement of Indians took place, as well, from Fort Chimo on Ungava Bay to the Knob Lake area.

A high degree of employer satisfaction is evident as Indians accept increased responsibilities and adapt to new work environments.

As a direct result of all these opportunities for employment, the Indian standard of living in general has been raised, with particular improvement in housing conditions and household facilities.

During the last fiscal year, 58 new houses were built and 137 repaired out of band funds and welfare appropriation. Nearly all the labour was provided by Indians. More care was given to the proper maintenance and painting of houses, and some were made more attractive by landscaping. In Caughnawaga, the values of 70 new houses built out of compensation from the St. Lawrence Seaway Project ranged from \$5,000 to \$25,000. Most of the houses which were moved from the expropriated area to other locations were at the same time repaired and improved. The water supply system was also extended.

Trapping did not flourish as in the previous fur season because of lower prices for pelts and the reduced number of trappers engaged in the work, many trappers having taken advantage of other opportunities for employment. Only 629 trappers worked on their trap-lines for the whole or part of the season. The returns for the whole year for beaver alone totalled \$299,147.52.

Twelve Homemakers' Clubs have been operating regularly in the region. A regional convention, held in Pointe Bleue in August 1956, proved very successful.

Courses for Social Leaders were given at Seven Islands and at Oka. Many of those who attended are now actively taking part in community organizations.

4-H clubs were started in Pierreville and Lorette, and Girl Guide Troops are being organized in Bersimis and Seven Islands.

A one-classroom day school in Natashquan and a two-classroom day school in Obedjiwan were built, as well as an industrial arts shop at the Amos residential school.

Integrated education projects have proved most successful, and the number of Indian children attending provincial and private schools has increased nearly 50 per cent over the previous year.

New Brunswick

The Indian population in the valley of the Saint John river and in southwest New Brunswick generally fared reasonably well in the past year. Except for a few months, employment was readily available at Camp Gagetown, on the Beechwood Power Project, or in the State of Maine. Those living in eastern New Brunswick did not do as well, as they were dependent to a great extent on seasonal employment in cutting pulpwood and Christmas trees, in the potato and berry fields of Maine, in the shell fish and smelt fishery, and in basketry and handle making. A few worked steadily in pulp mills and other industries. Mining development in the northern part of the province is providing increasing employment opportunities and the steady new jobs expected from this source will favorably affect the welfare of the Miramichi group.

Fourteen new homes were built, two under the Veterans' Land Act. Forty houses were repaired. Practically all work was performed by Indian tradesmen. Roads were repaired and a woods road built to a large timber tract on the Red Bank reserve of the Miramichi agency. About 100,000 f.b.m. of hardwood logs were cut and sold from the Tobique reserve, providing additional employment and increasing band funds by more than \$3,000.

The provincial government has been consulted concerning possible soil erosion, interference with domestic water supply, and loss of revenue through destruction of salmon fishing pools, as a result of the new water level of the Tobique and Saint John rivers when the Beechwood Power Project is completed.

Although few New Brunswick Indians live away from reserves, there is an increasing pattern of participation in the industrial life of the province.

School facilities were expanded by the construction of a three-room school at Burnt Church, the opening of a new classroom at Kingsclear, and the establishment of household arts departments at Big Cove and Burnt Church. In the past ten years school enrolment has increased by 50 per cent, and attendance has increased to well over 90 per cent. Twelve per cent of the pupils attend non-Indian schools and there are 31 students attending high school, university, or trades training courses.

Two short courses for women were held at Eel River and Burnt Church, giving instruction in home nutrition, sanitation and community recreation. A Social Leaders' Course designed to create an interest in community development among potential reserve leaders was held at Burnt Church reserve with departmental and provincial participants. All courses were well received and good results are evident.

Nova Scotia

Nova Scotia's 3,000 Indians are located mainly on 15 relatively small reserves, the largest of which is Eskasoni, on Cape Breton Island, with 1,000 population. All lands and assets are held in common; but at the Indians' own request steps are now being taken to divide the population into separate bands, each with its own share of the lands and trust funds.

Such basic industries as fishing, mining and agriculture play no significant part as yet in the economy of Indians in this province. Basketry and other forms of handicraft still remain an important source of livelihood for many catering to the domestic and tourist trade, and Indians living close to municipal centres are able to procure considerable employment, some of it on a year-round basis. Others are employed at regular timber, pulpwood and pit prop cutting, at basketry and, in season, in the potato and berry fields of Maine. Indians of all ages, particularly those recently out of high school, are moving away from the reserves to secure regular employment in industry, many in the New England States.

The community store at Shubenacadie, operated formerly for the Band under a Revolving Fund Loan with a volume of trade approximating \$50,000 per year, was sold to a member of the group. A similar unit at Eskasoni nets approximately \$10,000 per year profit for the Band Fund.

Two short courses designed to develop community awareness amongst Indians were held during the year, as well as a course for Indian mothers which was based on the need for improved nutrition, sanitation and recreation on the reserves. All were well received and favourable results are already noticeable.

Saint Mary's school, built at Truro in 1956, was the first "joint" school in Nova Scotia. The Millbrook Indian school on the nearby reserve was closed and forty children from this reserve now attend the town schools. More participation in municipal school construction is planned. Of the 657 Indian children of school age in the province, 28 per cent attend non-Indian schools and 12 per cent attend high school, university, or trades training courses. The day school attendance during the year averaged 94.8 per cent. Ten years ago, enrolment was only slightly over 400, attendance averaged 73 per cent, and there was no student beyond the level of Grade 8.

Twenty-four homes were built in the past year, four of them under the provisions of the Veterans' Land Act. One hundred houses were repaired. Almost one-third of a million feet of lumber was cut in the Shubenacadie agency, and at Eskasoni a woods road was built leading to the remaining timber stands. Other roads and bridges throughout the province were improved. Many Indians acquired timber cutting rights on non-Indian lands and others have assumed increased responsibility for non-Indian operators. One Indian has purchased his own sawmill and tractor and is carrying on a steady operation.

Prince Edward Island

The largest Indian reserve in the province is 1,300-acre Lennox Island in Malpeque Bay on the Gulf of St. Lawrence. From time to time the younger Indians and even whole families move off the reserve to obtain employment in industry, which is lacking on the Island except for some handicraft projects. Last year three families moved from the Island to the mainland of Prince Edward Island, three families moved to other provinces, and many younger people went to the United States. Those remaining did some shell fishing in season, considerable basketry, and sustenance gardening, and a number secured occasional employment on departmental projects.

Agriculture makes its main contribution to the economy of the Indians on Prince Edward Island by the demand it creates for the half-bushel potato basket. Indians worked the year round in manufacturing these baskets, aided by a Revolving Fund Loan especially useful in maintaining winter employment. About 5,000 are manufactured and sold annually. A new market has been opened up in another province for a type of large basket used in the fishing industry. About 60 tons of ash wood a year are imported from the Miramichi agency in New Brunswick for use in basket making.

The Community Store, operated by the Band under a Revolving Fund Loan, earned a profit despite a reduced volume.

During the year the diesel generators in use on the reserve were replaced by power from a local utility company. Indians of this reserve may now have electric lighting in their homes for the first time.

Three new houses were built and 25 repaired in the past year.

School attendance is high. About 30 per cent of the pupils attend non-Indian schools, the majority at the high school level.

A short course on nutrition, sanitation and recreation was held on the Lennox Island reserve. Three representatives attended a Social Leaders' Course held at Truro, Nova Scotia.

Names and Locations of Indian Agencies

British Columbia

Babine, at Hazelton; Bella Coola, at Bella Coola; Cowichan, at Duncan; Fort St. John, at Fort St. John; Kamloops, at Kamloops; Kootenay, at Cranbrook; Kwawkwalth, at Alert Bay; Lytton, at Lytton; New Westminster, at New Westminster; Nicola, at Merritt; Okanagan, at Vernon; Queen Charlotte, at Masset; Skeena River, at Prince Rupert; Stuart Lake, at Vanderhoof; Vancouver, at Vancouver; West Coast, at Port Alberni; Williams Lake at Williams Lake; and Burns Lake, at Burns Lake.

Alberta

Athabaska, at Fort Chipewyan; Blackfoot, at Gleichen; Blood, at Cardston; Peigan, at Brocket; Edmonton, at Edmonton; Fort Vermilion, at Fort Vermilion; Hobbema, at Hobbema; Lesser Slave Lake, at High Prairie; Saddle Lake, at St. Paul; and Stony-Sarcee, at Calgary.

Manitoba

Clandeboye, at Selkirk; Dauphin, at Dauphin; Fisher River, at Hodgson; Nelson River, at Ilford; Norway House, at Norway House; The Pas, at The Pas; and Portage la Prairie, at Portage la Prairie.

Saskatchewan

Battleford, at Battleford; Carlton, at Prince Albert; Crooked Lake, at Broadview; Duck Lake, at Duck Lake; Meadow Lake, at Meadow Lake; Pelly, at Kamsack; File Hills-Qu'Appelle, at Fort Qu'Appelle; and Touchwood, at Punnichy.

Ontario

Cape Croker, at Wiarton; Caradoc, at Muncey; Chappleau, at Chappleau; Christian Island, at Christian Island; Golden Lake, at Golden Lake; Fort Frances, at Fort Frances; James Bay, at Moose Factory; Kenora, at Kenora; Manitoulin Island, at Manitowaning; Moravian, at Highgate; Nipissing, at Sturgeon Falls; Parry Sound, at Parry Sound; Port Arthur, at Port Arthur; Rice and Mud Lakes, at Peterborough; Sarnia, at Sarnia; Saugeen, at Chippawa Hill; Sault Ste. Marie, at Sault Ste. Marie; Sioux Lookout, at Sioux Lookout; Six Nations, at Brantford; Tyendinaga, at Deseronto; and Walpole Island, at Walpole Island; Nakina, at Nakina; Simcoe, at Sutton West.

Quebec

Abitibi, at Amos; Bersimis, at Betsiamites; Caughnawaga, at Caughnawaga; Jeune Lorette, at Village des Hurons; Maniwaki, at Maniwaki; Pierreville, at St. Francois du Lac; Pointe Bleue, at Pointe Bleue; Restigouche, at Restigouche; St. Augustin, at St. Augustin; St. Regis, at St. Regis; Seven Islands, at Sept-Iles; and Temiskaming, at Notre Dame du Nord.

New Brunswick

Miramichi, at Rogersville; Tobique, at Perth; and Kingsclear, at Fredericton.

Nova Scotia

Shubenacadie, at Micmac; and Eskasoni, at Eskasoni.

Prince Edward Island

Prince Edward Island, on Lennox Island.

Yukon Territory

Yukon, at Whitehorse.

Northwest Territories

Fort Norman, at Fort Norman; Yellowknife, at Yellowknife.

Table

Census of Indian Population classified by Religious

Province or Territory	Total Number	Religious Persuasion						
		Anglican	Baptist	Presby- terian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Other Chris- tian Beliefs	Abori- ginal Beliefs
Alberta.....	15,715	2,037	143	.....	11,225	1,917	127	266
British Columbia.....	31,086	6,025	.....	.....	17,959	6,310	792	.....
Manitoba.....	19,684	5,855	2	846	7,250	5,090	564	77
New Brunswick.....	2,629	.....	.....	.....	2,629	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	4,023	711	.....	.....	3,310	.....	.....	2
Nova Scotia.....	3,002	.....	.....	.....	3,002	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	37,255	11,313	1,960	622	12,917	7,038	1,232	2,173
Prince Edward Island.....	272	.....	.....	.....	272	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	17,574	3,383	.....	.....	13,482	425	141	143
Saskatchewan.....	18,750	5,532	37	251	10,150	1,604	81	1,095
Yukon.....	1,568	1,165	84	.....	314	1	.....	4
Total Indian population.....	151,558	36,021	2,226	1,719	82,510	22,385	2,937	3,760

1

Persuasion, Age Group and Sex, by Province, 1954

Age Group and Sex

Under 7 years		7 and under 16		16 and under 21		21 and under 65		65 and under 70		70 and over	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1,912	1,996	1,809	1,864	794	788	3,090	2,805	131	76	215	235
3,614	3,587	3,534	3,642	1,488	1,494	6,581	5,652	275	188	505	526
2,377	2,397	2,282	2,303	972	930	4,061	3,440	154	156	311	301
305	294	284	285	141	136	591	486	19	19	36	33
442	400	420	404	179	175	932	835	50	29	69	88
310	308	326	311	181	185	642	608	22	17	52	40
3,487	3,499	3,833	4,040	2,193	2,055	8,271	7,560	554	412	696	655
21	19	30	31	13	16	67	58	4	2	6	5
1,784	1,743	1,833	1,853	931	967	4,014	3,478	203	192	296	280
2,180	2,142	2,204	2,221	912	962	3,799	3,536	154	124	258	258
144	170	176	190	81	78	327	310	21	17	28	26
16,576	16,555	16,731	17,144	7,885	7,786	32,375	28,768	1,587	1,232	2,472	2,447

Table 2

**Indian Land in Reserves and Number of Bands,
by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1957**

Province or Territory	No. of Bands	No. of Reserves	Total area in acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1	4	2,741
Nova Scotia.....	2	40	19,492
New Brunswick.....	16	23	37,671
Quebec.....	42	23	178,571
Ontario.....	118	166	1,560,489
Manitoba.....	51	107	524,490
Saskatchewan.....	67	120	1,204,489
Alberta.....	44	90	1,535,061
British Columbia.....	204	1,627	820,489
Northwest Territories.....	14	10	1,924
Yukon.....	18	15	3,535
Totals.....	577	2,225	5,888,954*

*Areas do not add to acreage total exactly, owing to rounding.

Table 3

Ordinary Expenditure, by Province, 1956-57

	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Welfare and Grants to Exhibitions	Fur Conservation	Education	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....		101,399	186	310,430		244,867	656,882
Prince Edward Island.....		18,918		33,304		14,915	67,137
New Brunswick.....		46,328		142,864		165,285	353,977
Quebec.....		336,734	11,642	495,869	43,980	1,064,752	1,952,977
Ontario.....		696,589	28,063	811,237	86,540	2,300,607	3,923,036
Manitoba.....		360,786	11,677	587,528	30,486	2,747,459	3,737,936
Saskatchewan.....		428,793	31,127	489,577	34,711	2,009,353	2,993,561
Alberta.....		495,941	24,557	272,650	30,743	2,002,025	2,825,916
British Columbia.....		514,617	2,247	702,112	989	2,361,437	3,581,402
Northwest Territories.....		65,469		194,188			259,657
Yukon.....		32,390		58,595		133,265	224,250
Headquarters and miscellaneous.....	455,982	145,532	210,472	107,339	15,565	1,719,233	2,654,123
Grant to provide additional services to Indians of British Columbia.....		59,999		40,000			99,999
	455,982	3,303,495	319,971	4,245,193	243,014	14,763,198	23,330,853
Statutory—Indian Annuities.....							403,526
Statutory—Pensions.....							420
Grand total.....							\$23,734,799

Table 4

**Open Account—Advances for Assistance to Indians and Repayments, by Province,
Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1957**

Outstanding Advances, April 1, 1956.....\$ 249,319.49

ADVANCES, 1956-57

Yukon.....	Nil	
British Columbia.....	\$ 14,442.38	
Alberta.....	Nil	
Saskatchewan.....	119,367.38	
Manitoba.....	22,223.50	
Ontario.....	56,446.28	
Quebec.....	10,631.80	
New Brunswick.....	232.00	
Nova Scotia.....	4,835.30	
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	
		<hr/> 228,178.64
		<hr/> 477,498.12

REPAYMENTS, 1956-57

Yukon.....	Nil	
British Columbia.....	10,799.11	
Alberta.....	1,126.56	
Saskatchewan.....	24,389.71	
Manitoba.....	4,592.27	
Ontario.....	29,265.53	
Quebec.....	4,003.44	
New Brunswick.....	978.63	
Nova Scotia.....	2,602.21	
Prince Edward Island.....	Nil	
		<hr/> 77,757.46
Outstanding Advances, March 31, 1957.....	\$ 399,740.67	<hr/> <hr/>

Table 5
Indian Trust Funds—Receipts and Disbursements for
Year Ended March 31, 1957

CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Balance, April 1, 1956.....	\$20,730,252.49
<i>Receipts</i>	
Land sales (principal).....	\$ 603,266.77
Lumber sales.....	19,489.96
Timber dues.....	701,323.73
Gravel dues.....	106,156.95
Oil royalties.....	1,298,668.28
Oil bonus.....	248,739.84
Band loan repayments.....	73,387.51
Housing repayments.....	29,426.69
Compensation—water diversion canal—Blood reserve.....	310,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	165,425.66
	<u>3,555,885.39</u>
	24,286,137.88
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Cash distributions of timber dues, etc.....	\$ 1,137,027.60
Enfranchisements.....	226,719.76
Band loans.....	55,229.04
Legal fees.....	3,275.00
Construction and maintenance of band property.....	64,278.95
Construction of Indian houses.....	175,257.95
Agriculture.....	35,166.79
Roads and bridges.....	89,939.71
Fire protection of timber.....	10,004.70
Miscellaneous.....	318,108.17
	<u>2,115,007.67</u>
Balance, March 31, 1957.....	<u>\$22,171,130.21</u>
REVENUE ACCOUNT	
Balance, April 1, 1956.....	\$ 5,462,736.40
<i>Receipts</i>	
Interest from government.....	\$ 1,267,291.57
Rentals.....	1,505,289.57
Interest on land sales.....	3,851.56
Savings deposits and proceeds of estates.....	669,640.04
Band loans repayments.....	13,068.33
Housing repayments.....	1,999.92
Fur projects.....	372,588.47
Road subsidies.....	19,518.35
Collections for seed grain, etc.....	662,553.72
Sales of handicraft.....	18,466.40
Sale of fish—Sandy Lake and James Bay fishery account.....	36,777.88
Miscellaneous.....	492,241.19
	<u>5,063,287.00</u>
	\$10,526,023.40
<i>Disbursements</i>	
Cash distributions.....	\$ 631,584.50
Relief.....	584,187.61
Hospital and medical fees.....	50,506.46
Repairs and maintenance of band property.....	235,194.89
Road repairs.....	270,742.63
Agriculture.....	828,220.43
Handicraft expenses.....	18,051.03
Enfranchisements.....	43,520.59
Repairs to Indian houses.....	553,854.21
Fur projects.....	375,207.91
Fire costs.....	5,882.78
Savings withdrawals and estate settlements.....	576,685.91
Sandy Lake and James Bay fishery account.....	41,205.01
Compensation—Primrose Lake air weapons range.....	242,313.87
Miscellaneous.....	583,435.12
	<u>5,040,592.95</u>
Balance, March 31, 1957.....	<u>\$ 5,485,430.45</u>
Grand total, March 31, 1957.....	<u>\$27,656,560.66</u>

Table 6

Indian Education—Ordinary Expenditure, by Province 1956-57

Province	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	171,410.21	73,457.12	.....	244,867.33
Prince Edward Island.....	14,915.29	.....	.....	14,915.29
New Brunswick.....	165,285.19	.....	.....	165,285.19
Quebec.....	632,406.90	432,344.60	.....	1,064,751.50
Ontario.....	1,041,597.37	1,259,009.53	.....	2,300,606.90
Manitoba.....	1,018,258.72	1,729,200.13	.....	2,747,458.85
Saskatchewan.....	802,282.42	1,207,070.34	.....	2,009,352.76
Alberta.....	391,562.23	1,610,461.62	.....	2,002,023.85
British Columbia.....	1,078,751.99	1,282,686.24	.....	2,361,438.23
Yukon.....	42,041.35	91,223.76	.....	133,265.11
Tuition and maintenance of Indian children in non-Indian and joint schools.....	.....	.....	1,060,422.71	1,060,422.71
Salaries and travel.....	.....	.....	156,601.72	156,601.72
School books and stationery.....	281,902.86	138,418.94	.....	420,321.80
Miscellaneous.....	60,424.21	1,025.31	20,437.19	81,886.71
Grand total.....	5,700,838.74	7,824,897.59	1,237,461.62	14,763,197.95

Table
Indian School Statistics, by Province,

Province or Territory	Number of Schools				Enrolment			Attendance	
	Residential	Day	Seasonal	Hospital	Boys	Girls	Total	Average	Percentage
Prince Edward Island.....		1			18	20	38	25.57	88.18
Nova Scotia.....	1				79	80	159	155.80	97.98
		8			223	242	465	408.02	87.93
New Brunswick.....		9			237	239	476	397.24	83.45
Quebec.....	4				212	251	463	443.92	95.87
					* 25	36	61	57.18	95.04
		16			741	714	1,455	1,289.24	88.60
			8		149	142	291	244.41	83.98
				1	57	61	118	111	94.07
Ontario.....	11				838	862	1,700	1,634.51	96.14
					* 11	11	22	17.39	79.04
		102			2,480	2,476	4,956	4,244.02	85.64
			19		379	369	748	587.22	78.50
				2	27	37	64	46.89	73.11
					** 34	20	54		
Manitoba.....	9				590	647	1,237	1,173.75	94.88
					* 116	125	241	164.41	68.22
		68			1,505	1,367	2,872	2,491.66	86.76
			2		19	23	42	39.38	93.78
				3	98	91	189	127.51	67.47
					** 32	34	66		
Saskatchewan.....	9				875	909	1,784	1,718.48	96.32
					* 68	61	129	110.96	86.01
		61			1,152	1,182	2,334	1,996.65	85.54
				1	9	21	30	29.70	99
					** 36	25	61		
Alberta.....	18				1,217	1,343	2,560	2,428.18	94.85
					* 153	151	304	261.24	85.93
		37			729	750	1,479	1,299.80	87.89
			2		33	27	60	57.67	96.11
				1	115	146	261	251.75	96.45
					** 16	24	40		
British Columbia.....	13				1,242	1,325	3,567	2,432.20	94.74
					* 154	132	286	274.39	95.94
		63			1,587	1,578	3,165	2,849.56	90.03
				3	87	83	170	146.36	86.09
					** 23	29	52		
Yukon.....	1				* 64	65	129	126.62	98.76
						2	2	2	2
		3			81	95	176	165.92	94.27
Total.....	66	368	31	11	15,370	15,663	31,033	27,810.60	89.61
Analysis of Enrolment									
Residential school pupils.....					5,117	5,482	10,599	10,113.46	95.42
*Day pupils at residential schools..					527	518	1,045	887.57	84.93
Day school pupils.....					8,753	8,663	17,416	15,167.68	87.09
Seasonal school pupils.....					580	561	1,141	928.68	81.39
Hospital school pupils.....					393	439	832	713.21	85.74
Total.....					15,370	15,663	31,033	27,810.60	89.61
**Pupils residing at residential schools and attending provincial or private schools. (Not added to totals in Table 7, but included in Table 9.)									
					141	132	273		

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as at January 31, 1957

Kinder- garten	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
.....	10	5	7	5	5	4	1	1
10	25	29	22	25	14	14	11	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	80	80	70	56	33	37	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	120	77	75	50	51	27	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	130	132	71	47	27	10	7	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	18	7	13	1	5	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
102	289	240	232	188	140	120	99	28	17	.....	.....	.....
76	143	36	33	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	80	25	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
145	294	276	226	218	171	117	76	59	52	37	14	15
.....	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	6	4	1	3	2	1
251	1,068	712	713	627	492	444	355	252	31	11	.....	.....
230	318	121	52	24	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17	15	9	7	5	5	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	2	1	1	1	.....	1	11	8	12	5	9	1
58	211	226	188	152	136	91	51	55	35	21	10	3
29	45	46	41	26	26	14	10	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
220	771	473	466	367	279	187	73	31	5	.....	.....	.....
14	13	12	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	100	29	17	13	9	8	9	2	.....	1	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	13	9	18	8	3
104	341	221	268	236	198	133	80	78	50	27	31	17
6	30	24	20	15	11	11	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
273	461	381	327	287	229	182	106	84	4	.....	.....	.....
4	10	1	3	3	2	4	1	.....	.....	.....	2	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	18	6	6
168	355	396	391	336	289	260	183	143	36	3	.....	.....
23	61	56	51	35	25	18	25	9	1	.....	.....	.....
220	309	244	185	205	134	107	53	21	1	.....	.....	.....
13	28	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	96	25	25	27	16	19	25	8	14	4	1	1
.....	5	5	3	5	2	2	2	1	6	7	2	.....
7	459	340	311	410	307	254	166	113	95	56	25	24
.....	67	43	54	49	24	27	9	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
108	720	496	450	450	340	321	162	118	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	44	30	20	18	23	16	12	3	4	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	18	9	3
21	13	20	18	17	17	14	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	40	20	20	1	26	1	21	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,247	6,769	4,852	4,396	3,925	3,036	2,469	1,584	1,100	346	163	85	61
540	1,828	1,640	1,495	1,441	1,159	893	578	474	268	144	80	59
71	224	176	181	127	91	72	61	34	2	3	2	1
1,298	3,868	2,728	2,545	2,258	1,729	1,450	894	577	58	11	.....	.....
333	502	183	92	27	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	347	125	83	72	55	52	51	15	18	5	3	1
2,247	6,769	4,852	4,396	3,925	3,036	2,469	1,584	1,100	346	163	85	61
2	7	6	4	7	2	3	28	22	80	66	34	13

Table 8

*Indian Residential Schools, Classified by Denominational Auspices,
by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1957*

Denominational Auspices	Number of Schools According to Province or Territory									Enrolment		
	Nova Scotia	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Anglican Church.....	.....	1	4	.....	2	4	2	1	14	1038	1043	2081
Roman Catholic.....	1	3	6	5	7	11	10	.....	43	3493	3824	7317
Presbyterian.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	147	173	320
United Church.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	.....	6	439	442	881
Totals.....	1	4	11	9	9	17	13	1	65	5117	5482	10599

Table 9

*Enrolment of Indians at Provincial and Private Schools,
by Province, September 1, 1956—March 31, 1957*

Grade, Year or Type of Training	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Northwest Territories	Yukon Territory	Outside Canada	Totals
Grade—													
1.....	1	23	3	33	224	49	92	72	285	252	27	.....	1,061
2.....		10	2	38	157	43	29	40	214	95	16	1	645
3.....	1	6	3	60	118	29	25	57	215	85	16	1	616
4.....		9	2	35	106	30	26	55	165	95	14	.....	537
5.....		16	11	52	112	17	13	40	170	52	20	1	504
6.....		22	8	33	87	18	11	38	182	32	8	.....	439
7.....		11	10	37	103	16	5	38	230	18	6	.....	474
8.....	1	15	5	33	69	7	7	48	160	17	6	.....	368
9.....	5	27	18	18	187	18	42	46	156	9	15	.....	541
10.....		19	3	18	119	8	18	26	99	1	5	.....	316
11.....	1	10	3	13	88	3	14	26	62	2	1	.....	223
12.....	1	4	1	8	38	5	5	12	57	.....	2	.....	133
13.....					6				1			.....	7
University year—													
1.....		2		4	2	1	3	1	2				15
2.....		1		1					1				3
3.....	1		1		1		1						4
4.....				1									1
5.....					1								1
Teacher training.....				3	9	2	3		3				20
Registered nurse.....		3	1	4	11	1		2	7				29
Nurses' Aide.....					9	4	4	11	14	8	1		51
Commercial.....		3	4	23	22	5	3	14	13	3			90
Trades.....		1	1	27	14	10	6	13	28	18			118
Other.....			1	3	6	3	1	5	17	40			76
Totals.....	11	182	77	444	1,489	269	308	544	2,081	727	137	3	6,272

Table

Distribution of Residential and Day Pupils in Indian Schools,

RESIDENTIAL PUPILS

Age	Sex	Grades						
		Kinder- garten	I		II	III	IV	V
			Beginners	Repeaters				
5 years and under.....	M	14	10					
	F	19	12					
6 "	M	69	80	6	1			
	F	88	113	10	5			
7 "	M	116	221	74	37	1		
	F	98	231	65	63	7		
8 "	M	48	152	139	193	22	2	
	F	57	114	94	248	49	4	
9 "	M	34	72	88	240	164	40	2
	F	30	68	62	208	200	37	1
10 "	M	15	39	52	158	192	118	16
	F	26	30	24	121	207	178	44
11 "	M	12	22	26	93	165	166	91
	F	11	18	17	67	133	210	109
12 "	M	6	11	3	50	105	176	148
	F	7	11	6	34	87	156	165
13 "	M	1	6	6	25	51	106	117
	F	5	8	6	21	51	89	133
14 "	M			1	4	23	45	97
	F	1	3	3	15	19	47	93
15 "	M				4	13	26	46
	F			1	2	9	19	41
16 "	M				1	3	4	5
	F				1	4	8	17
17 "	M							2
	F						1	1
18 "	M					1		
	F							
19 years and over.....	M							
	F							
Total by Sex.....	B	315	618	395	806	739	683	524
	G	342	608	288	785	767	749	604
Grand Total.....		657	1,226	683	1,591	1,506	1,432	1,128

* See footnote page 94

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*by Age, Sex and Grade, as at December 31, 1956**

RESIDENTIAL PUPILS

Grades								Total	Grand Total
VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	Auxiliary		
								24	
								31	55
								156	
								216	372
								449	
								464	913
								556	
								566	1,122
								640	
								606	1,246
								590	
								634	1,224
								590	
4								597	1,187
14	1							585	
30	2							592	1,177
68	15	3						521	
103	21	1					1	558	1,079
122	65	20	2					445	
129	85	29	2					495	940
109	97	49	14	1				353	
101	111	70	25	5			2	413	766
83	64	68	40	7	1	1		159	
75	88	119	38	20	1			211	370
15	22	33	47	23	3	1	2	61	
11	24	49	55	24	10	3	5	86	147
2	2	10	18	13	8	6		43	
4	4	8	27	27	11	3		49	92
		2	6	10	14	11		30	
1		1	7	14	10	13	2	34	64
		1	1	3	15	10			
			3	6	13	12			
413	266	186	128	57	41	29	2	5,202	
458	335	277	157	96	45	31	10	5,552	
871	601	463	285	153	86	60	12	10,754	10,754

Table

Distribution of Residential and Day Pupils in Indian Schools,

DAY PUPILS

Age	Sex	Grades				
		Kinder- garten	I		II	III
			Beginners	Repeaters		
5 years and under.....	M	75	39			
	F	82	50			
6 "	M	175	435	38	16	
	F	117	419	34	22	
7 "	M	131	396	218	174	11
	F	129	381	209	210	20
8 "	M	33	160	253	349	142
	F	37	133	212	329	169
9 "	M	10	57	154	323	308
	F	6	51	132	287	326
10 "	M	1	19	78	187	263
	F	3	15	54	148	249
11 "	M	1	6	39	89	198
	F		8	26	67	162
12 "	M	1	5	25	55	106
	F		3	8	42	73
13 "	M		4	13	31	59
	F		1	12	16	53
14 "	M		1	13	13	39
	F		3	15	23	24
15 "	M			4	10	27
	F	1	1	6	3	16
16 "	M				3	1
	F			1	2	4
17 "	M					1
	F					
18 "	M					2
	F					
19 years and over.....	M					
	F					
Total by Sex.....	M	427	1,122	835	1,250	1,154
	F	375	1,065	709	1,149	1,099
Grand Total.....		802	2,187	1,544	2,399	2,253

*The figures in this table do not correspond to those showing total school population, because returns were not received from all schools. The low figures for distribution above Grade VIII result from the fact that most Indian pupils in the high school grades attend non-Indian schools.

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by Age, Sex and Grade, as at December 31 1956—Concluded

Grades							Hospital Classes	Total	Grand Total
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X			
							5	119	
							8	140	259
							9	673	
							1	593	1,266
							7	937	
							4	953	1,890
							9	954	
8							6	902	1,856
15							3	948	
86	6	1					4	955	1,943
177	12						11	869	
223	78	7	2				6	824	1,693
228	109	11	8				7	832	
263	162	59					5	792	1,624
229	192	90	11	2			7	736	
166	178	150	38	5			5	746	1,482
156	200	181	65	13			4	662	
122	141	147	97	41	3		5	692	1,354
92	144	168	141	57	3		6	615	
78	103	170	113	75	4		3	608	1,223
61	99	128	143	101	8		4	385	
40	68	77	79	65	9		1	348	733
31	43	78	69	84	15		3	106	
5	11	18	17	43	4		5	120	226
8	9	17	21	43	9		5	14	
2		2	2	1	1		12	30	44
		3	4	9			4	4	
							10	17	21
		2		3			27	29	
				2			40	40	69
993	747	631	356	232	21	4	111	7,883	
997	809	678	455	312	35	2	115	7,800	
1,990	1,556	1,309	811	544	56	6	226	15,683	15,683

Table 11

Distribution of Teaching Staff by Province, as at January 31, 1957

Province or Territory	Teachers in			Total	Per-centage	Seasonal School Teachers
	Day Schools	Hospital Schools	Residential Schools			
Prince Edward Island.....	2	.....	.....	2	.02	.....
Nova Scotia.....	22	.....	5	27	2.52	.....
New Brunswick.....	19	.....	.....	19	1.71	.....
Quebec.....	69	5	17	91	8.51	13
Southern Ontario.....	102	.....	5	107	10.10	.....
Northern Ontario.....	74	3	42	119	11.20	22
Manitoba.....	106	7	55	168	15.71	2
Saskatchewan.....	93	2	73	168	15.71	.....
Alberta.....	58	10	94	162	15.21	3
British Columbia.....	117	8	56	181	17.90	.....
Yukon.....	6	.....	9	15	1.41	.....
Total.....	668	35	356	1,059	100	40

Table 12

Number of Instructors in Practical Arts Employed in Indian Schools and Number of Students under Instruction, by Province, as at December 31, 1956

Province	No. of Instructors				No. of Students			
	Industrial Arts		Home Economics		Industrial Arts		Home Economics	
	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School	Residential School	Day School
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	10
Nova Scotia.....	—	2	1	2	45	85	53	95
New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	2	—	12	—	39
Quebec.....	3	4	4	8	94	240	137	257
Ontario.....	8	4	5	3	205	228	241	210
Manitoba.....	6	2	7	5	138	72	153	159
Saskatchewan.....	11	2	9	5	451	133	465	147
Alberta.....	10	2	11	2	378	26	463	36
British Columbia.....	5	—	2	—	158	—	279	—
Totals.....	43	16	39	29	1,469	796	1,791	953
Combined totals.....	59		67		2,265		2,744	

Table 13

Number of Government-owned Indian Schools classified according to Number of Academic Classrooms, by Province, Year Ended March 31, 1957

Province or Territory	Type of School	Number of Classrooms														Total	Grand Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	13	16			
Prince Edward Island.....	Day.....		1												1	1	
Nova Scotia.....	Day.....	5	1			1	1								8	9	
	Residential..				1										1		
New Brunswick.....	Day.....	3	3	3											9	9	
Quebec.....	Day.....	5	2	3		3		1	1					1	16	27	
	Seasonal.....	3	5												8		
	Hospital.....				1										1		
	Residential..				1			1							2		
Southern Ontario.....	Day.....	27	13	6	4				1						51	52	
	Residential..					1									1		
Northern Ontario.....	Day.....	38	10	2	1				1						52	81	
	Seasonal.....	14	5												19		
	Hospital.....	1	1												2		
	Residential..			1	2	4		1							8		
Manitoba.....	Day.....	46	14	7	1										68	82	
	Seasonal.....	2													2		
	Hospital.....	2		1											3		
	Residential..			1	2	3	1	1	1						9		
Saskatchewan.....	Day.....	38	17	5	1										61	71	
	Hospital.....		1												1		
	Residential..					3	1	3			1	1			9		
Alberta.....	Day.....	26	7	2	2										37	55	
	Seasonal.....	2													2		
	Hospital.....										1				1		
	Residential..		2		5	1	3	1	1		1		1		15		
British Columbia.....	Day.....	30	23	4	3	1	1		1						63	74	
	Hospital.....		1	2											3		
	Residential..				1	3		1	1	1		1			8		
Yukon.....	Day.....	2			1										3	5	
	Residential..				1	1									2		
Totals.....		244	106	37	27	21	7	9	7	1	3	2	1	1	466		

Table 14

*Rate of Remuneration of Teachers Employed in Indian Residential and Day Schools,
by Province, as at January 31, 1957*

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Salary Range	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	S. Ont.	N. Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	Total
\$												
1700-1899.....						3	2	1	4	5		15
1900-2099.....				1		2		1	8	2		14
2100-2299.....				2		4	4	3	5	3	1	22
2300-2499.....		1		4		4	5	8	7	2		31
2500-2699.....				1		1	2	1	1	1		8
2700-2899.....		1		2		3	5	12	8	2	2	34
2900-3099.....		1		3	1	4	13	7	9	4		40
3100-3299.....						2		2	4	3		11
3300-3499.....				1		3	5	6	12	9		38
3500-3699.....		2		1	1	4	6	9	9	3	2	35
3700-3899.....				1	1	5	4	9	6	9	1	36
3900-4099.....				1	1	4	3	3	6	4	2	30
4100-4299.....						2	3		5	5		18
4300-4499.....						1	1	1	8	2		13
4500-4699.....					1		2		1	4		8
4700-4899.....												0
4900-5099.....								1	1	1		2
5100-5299.....												1
Total.....		5		17	5	42	55	73	94	56	9	356

DAY SCHOOLS

Salary Range	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	P.Q.	S. Ont.	N. Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Y.T.	Total
\$												
1700-1899.....				2		5	3	2	5	4		21
1900-2099.....				3	2	1	1		1	2		10
2100-2299.....			1	5		1	2	1	6	5		21
2300-2499.....			2	8	11	8	15	4	2	4	1	55
2500-2699.....				2	3	4	5	1	3	3		21
2700-2899.....			1	7	2	4	8	13	8	8		51
2900-3099.....		1	2	7	7	9	10	10	5	8		59
3100-3299.....		3		6	4	4	10	5		8	1	41
3300-3499.....			2	6	8	5	14	16	7	15		73
3500-3699.....		3	1	6	6	7	8	8	2	9	1	51
3700-3899.....		3	1	4	4	2	4	8	4	9		39
3900-4099.....	1	5	2	4	14	4	10	6	4	21	1	72
4100-4299.....		4	2	2	7	10	3	6	2	5		41
4300-4499.....		1	2	4	14	5	3	7	4	9	1	50
4500-4699.....		1	1	4	11	2	11	3	4	5		43
4700-4899.....	1	1	2	3	5	1	4	2	1	2		21
4900-5099.....				1	1	1			2	1	1	7
5100-5299.....					2	3	1	2	6			18
5300-5499.....								1		1		2
5500-5699.....							1		1	2		4
5700-5899.....					1	1						2
5900-6099.....									1			0
6100-6299.....												1
Total.....	2	22	19	74	102	77	113	95	68	125	6	703

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